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AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

FREEDMEN.

VIRGINIA.

From Miss L. M. Peck.

TYLER HOUSE, FORT MONROE, }
Jan. 8, 1866. }

Many here are obliged to take up the lament of a woman found in the dead house of the church, sitting on an old broken chair, singing, "I haint got noffin, I haint got noffin, I wish I had got suffin, I wish I had got suffin." Children come to school barefooted over the frozen ground, and we sometimes find the tears running down their cheeks, caused by actual hunger, and the sufferings of the sick and the aged, are untold, yet even in the greatest extremity, they are never found looking back wistfully to the flesh-pots of Egypt. When we see their great destitution, and the diseases resulting from that destitution, it sometimes seems as if this people had been given over, as Job was, to be tormented, yet from none of them, do we hear a murmur or a complaint, and from some, we hear such words as these, "When the Lord shuts one door, he opens another." "They that put their trust in the Lord shall never be confounded." It might be expected that their privations and sufferings would engender a feeling of bitterness toward their former masters, but it is not so, we are often deeply affected by their fervent prayers for their old mas-

ters, prayers breathing a spirit of forgiveness, "till seventy times seven." Instead of dwelling upon their troubles, they seem inclined to magnify their blessings, and make the most of them. They will persist in calling the Butler school a "college," and the teachers "those glorious teachers." Since we find they have some of the Christian virtues, faith, hope, forgiveness, patience, &c., so largely, we can but believe there is more in store for them, for "To him that hath, shall be given."

From Miss Julia A. Shearman.

LEXINGTON, Jan. 29, 1866.

We have a large attendance at day and night schools, and should have still larger could we obtain a suitable building; we are crowded at night almost to suffocation. What we shall do when warm weather comes I know not, but "Jehovah jireh."

Of the white people here we know very little, and that little is of anything but a pleasant nature. Groups of men stare and laugh at Miss B. and myself as we walk the streets. We have so far, vainly endeavored to buy milk, one lady sending word she would not sell milk to Yankees to save her life, she hated the very ground they trod. Another woman being applied to in a similar way, asked who it was for, and learning it was for the Yankee ladies, said she had plenty of milk, but had "other ways of disposing

of it." We drank our tea cheerfully without milk for some days, but the colored people hearing of it have come tapping at our door with contributions of the precious liquid, until to-day, we have actually had the luxury of a rice pudding made with milk.

The two Sundays we have been here, we attended the Presbyterian church in the morning, and asking the sexton for a seat, were told to occupy any vacant one. We modestly took the first vacant one we saw, about the third from the door. We had not been very long back from the service when the sexton appeared at the door, and declining to come in, asked Mr. J. to step outside and receive the message he had been charged by the owners of the pew to deliver to us, namely, a request *that we would never again occupy their seat!*

The Methodist and Baptist churches here are supported by *colored and white* people, the former having contributed, as I understand, the larger proportion of the funds, and done nearly all the building and carpentering gratuitously, yet three weeks ago, the whites locked them out of both places, because they had a man from the North whom they wished to preach for them. Do not such things cry out to God? I do not think it wise or right to say anything to the colored people to encourage anger, or help them to brood over the injustice done them, but you can readily believe that I feel keenly, and am thankful for the privilege of expressing my sympathy for them in the only way I can, by standing by them and sharing in their reproach, and the hatred of their enemies.

They greatly need a building of their own to worship in and to use as a school room. They are paying the rent of the two school rooms we use, themselves, and furnishing fire and lights; but, as I have told you, the rooms are quite inadequate to our wants, and *of course* the white people will take good care that we do not get any better, if they can prevent it. We

have Sunday school in both these places, and yesterday afternoon I began a meeting for men and women, for prayer and reading, and explaining Scripture to them, of which they naturally know very little. Since the whites don't want us at their worship, I shall endeavor to give the Sunday as much as possible to the colored, and I doubt not this is best, though I don't wish to isolate myself from my own race, if any good can be done by uniting with them. I confess I don't enjoy a service where our government is not prayed for, or only in general and evasive terms—yesterday, indeed, the subject was ignored altogether.

The tears started to my eyes, and my heart throbbed with feelings I could not express, as I heard a colored man say in his prayer the other day, "One more favor Lord, I beg before I stop, *bless de President upon his seat.*"

You are right as to the wants of the South, a genuine revival of religion would be the greatest blessing they could have, but it must be a *genuine one*, and one such as there are no signs of at present. I sometimes wonder, as I look at the poor despised oppressed negroes, how God could possibly hear the prayers of people whose hands were so full of blood.

From Miss S. F. Goodell.

TAYLOR FARM, NORFOLK, Feb. 1, 1866.

I am sometimes inclined to feel just a little discouraged when I look at the work to be done, and think, perhaps, I have set my standard of usefulness too high.

I certainly feel that I cannot do them all the good I wish to. If it was in my power to remedy every evil, how quickly I would do it. Whatever else they may acquire, if still out of Christ, I feel that they yet lack the "one thing needful." But I must try and do the best I can and leave the result with God. He only can renew the heart.

The authorities have begun to remove the able-bodied from the farm, and send

"the poor, the halt and the lame" here in their places, so we shall have quite a change in our schools. Some in whom I have just begun to see improvement, must leave, perhaps not to enjoy the benefit of school again in a long time. My hopes of still watching their progress are dashed to the ground. Sight must change to faith and prayer, that they may not forget the good I have tried to teach them.

I am particularly interested in a boy of twelve years; he began to come to school on new years' day, could not read a word, can now read quite well in words of three letters. His conduct is perfect, and he is very eager to learn, and has all the elements of a noble manhood. His mother came away from Middlesex, where she had been a slave, last year, and wished to bring her son with her, but on searching for him, he was nowhere to be found, so she took her departure without him, as the Union soldiers were in haste to convey the refugees over the lines. It was afterwards discovered that his mistress had "concealed him under her hoops!" His father went after him during the recent holidays, and brought him here. He is a nice looking mulatto, always has perfect lessons. I asked him who helped him to get them, he said, "No one, I *think* it out." His name is Shadrach Burrell. I think he will make a good mathematician, judging from the promptness of his answers when I question the school in numbers. I should like to have the boy have a *good* home at the North, but would rather he should remain here than to fall among those who are not warm friends to the freedmen.

I still keep my class of young men in the Sabbath school; one who has just come in to the class is a decided Christian, and his influence will *tell* on the others. I do hope Christians will not forget to pray for us. The Teachers meet every Sabbath evening, and we trust the Savior is present with us.

From Robert Harris.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 20, 1866.

As the freed people in this locality have been left, in a great measure, "to take care of themselves," during the past year almost entirely independent of Government support or patronage—a few facts about them may be of interest.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

With many obstacles to encounter, without capital, with but few implements, and fewer horses—they have cultivated the soil and raised fair crops. Those who were able to obtain a horse, rented farms at prices, ranging from \$50 to \$250 per year. After paying the rent they have barely enough to support their families, the prices being fixed so high. Others worked the land on shares, and the remainder cleared new land which could be had rent free for one year.

Owing to the great demand for homesteads, the land owners can make any terms they choose, and they make them very hard. In consequence of this, the freedmen are but little better off than they were at the beginning of last year.

A woman whose husband is in the army, instead of begging for rations, determined to support her own family. She rented a farm, plowed, planted, and cultivated it herself, and made a fine crop. She is decidedly a "smart woman," shrewd, calculating and intelligent, she possesses many of the qualities of the genuine Yankee. Give her half a chance, and she would make her living anywhere.

WHAT THEY WANT.

Now that the time has arrived for making contracts for the ensuing year, the great want is—*land*. All see plainly that unless they can get land of their own, they must always remain in a sort of vassalage to the land owners. "If we only had land of our own," they say, "then we could make improvements, but what is the use of our working hard for the benefit of others." But there is no land to be had. The whites will not sell, rather than sell land to a "*nigger*," many will suffer it to grow up in bushes, or be sold for taxes.

If a company of northern capitalists would

buy large tracts of land, and sell or lease it in small farms, it would supply this want of the freedman, and also pay a good interest to the stockholders.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

These people need schools and churches, and these must be sustained by the Government or the people of the North. They are not able of themselves, and can expect no assistance from the whites here. The recent attempts to burn the school-houses in Norfolk, exhibits the spirit of the whites. I would plead especially for schools.

In religion and morals there is great room for improvement. Their religion is chiefly emotional, and they are sadly deficient in *practical piety*. The Sunday-school is a potent agent for inculcating the duties of religion and morality. Superstition and extravagance vanish at the approach of enlightened Christianity; and I believe these long oppressed millions will eventually become the most religious people on earth.

Let the good people of the North take courage, for already the good seed sown by their benevolence, is springing up, and will eventually bring forth an abundant harvest.

From Rev. W. D. Harris.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 26, 1866.

Deeds of violence. I will give you one of the many that are constantly occurring in some way. Indeed it is really dangerous to walk the streets at night. I have just visited a young man named Hawkins, who has been confined upon his bed for four weeks, with the bones in his arm shattered by the balls from the pistols of murderous burglars. He says about 11 o'clock at night, while lying in bed, he heard some one knock at the door, calling him very familiarly by name, he took them to be friends, and arose, made a light, and opened the door, two men entered, and inquired for a watch, one pointed the pistol at him, and the other searched the house, and found \$257, which the industrious man had toiled to save. They then told him they intended to kill him, so they commenced

firing at him. They shot four times, and he dodged so that the balls only took effect in his arm. They then started to run, and one of them—the man who took the money—made his escape. But while the other was passing out the door, Hawkins seized him with one hand, held him until he was arrested, he now awaits his trial.

This case shows that all colored men are not lazy, thriftless and prodigal. The poor fellow with tears in his eyes, said they had taken away everything that he had long toiled for, and had not left him enough to buy a loaf of bread. I took up a collection in our "Lincoln Night School," of \$3.10, and sent it to him, for which he seemed very grateful.

From Rev. N. C. Brackett

Our work of teaching goes steadily forward. In addition to the schools announced in my last letter, we now have them in Charlestown and Shepards town. Charlestown is admitted to be one of the most thoroughly rebel towns in the whole country. But one of its original citizens has any character for loyalty, and strange to say, a few of its new made citizens sympathize with the South. And yet, Charlestown seems to be a little in advance of many towns in the South; for though a large number of colored children attend school regularly, though they walk upon the same ground over which John Brown's body was suspended, neither teachers nor pupils have thus far been molested.

The people of Charlestown have themselves established a Sabbath school for colored children. As it was not done till we had commenced to make our arrangements for a school, it was suspected (I hope unjustly) that a prime object might be to shut us out. Some of the pretended friends of the colored people are now making an effort to prejudice them against the school, but since they have repudiated carnal weapons (though what is more carnal than a lying tongue?) we do not complain. In spite of all the obstacles we have a room crowded full of scholars (one man walks five miles) who are attentive and

earnest, and we can fill a second if you will send us another teacher. Several families who live at a distance are boarding their children in town, that they may go to school.

At Shepards town, the colored people have a worthy and influential friend in Rev. Dr. Andrews, an Episcopal clergyman. The Dr. was formerly a colonizationist, but after Virginia seceded, a rebel. He has preached to the colored people occasionally during the war, and has lately done much to stimulate them to industry and sobriety. He advises them to send their children to school, and, if possible, pay their own bills. After I had preached to them one evening last week, they contributed twenty dollars, and pledged twenty more.

The prospect now is, that we shall soon have rivals in the great work of educating the colored people.

The Methodist church has been the first, so far as I know, openly to announce its convictions on the subject.

As the people of the South come gradually to the conviction that the freedmen can neither be reduced to bondage, exterminated nor driven out of the country, as the wounds they received in the war become healed, or at least calloused, there is a perceptible softening of their feelings toward them. A more intelligent selfishness is taking possession of the minds of the people in many places. They are beginning to see that it is for their own interest to retain some influence over them. Churches are looking, if not to see that their names are registered in heaven, to see them on the church records. There are a few true friends of the colored race in the South. Some who were rebels rejoice in every effort for their elevation, whether it originates in Massachusetts or Virginia. It was well said by a Virginian that 'He who is on the side of the oppressed, is on the Lord's side.'

I ought to say that the officers of the army have been uniformly obliging. General Van Patten and Major Flagg have rendered us essential aid in various ways. The General has visited several of the schools, and talked to the children.—*Morning Star*.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Miss L. S. Haskell.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 12, 1866.

The extreme cold weather of this week has caused intense suffering among those who have long been in need of clothing and I am compelled to write you and urge your sending on immediately a large supply if you have it. Mr. Ashley wishes me to write, as he is too busy to do so. The people at the North do not begin to know how much real labor of both body and mind it costs to benefit the freedmen anywhere, but in no other place I have been as much as here.

I consider this real missionary work in the truest sense of the word. I enjoy it and thank God daily for the privilege of laboring here, but I am going to write you a little how we are situated. The climate is very changeable, the atmosphere is constantly damp, and therefore, the apartments of the house are always chilly. and frequently, clothing exposed in a room, must be dried before putting it on. A fire in a large open fire-place from pine wood only, makes but a slight change in the air of the room, two of the teachers are suffering from severe coughs. Our floors are all bare, and the cold comes in at every crevice. We have not enough of furniture for daily use. In my room a dry goods box answers for a wash stand, and my only wardrobe. (I am going to have a chair made out of a barrel sometime.) A small table, a single bed of straw completes the chamber set. Our sitting room has not chairs enough for each of the family to sit in; how often do our tired and aching limbs wish for the comfortable lounges and rockers, we have at our homes, but are not among our comforts here.

Please do not think me complaining. I felt like writing thus, and I thought it but right that you should know, that the strictest economy is practised throughout this household.

But very few of the colored people have been drawing government rations, but now there is so much need of them, the Superintendent of the Bureau has sent me word that a paper with my signature upon it shall en-

title the bearer to receive rations, and so I can carry comfort to many homes, and if I only had clothing I could do much more for them.

Clothing for women and children are most needed, shoes are in great demand, also bedding. If you have not the clothing to send, please inform me, and I will implore my friends at home to send some.

From Mr. H. S. Beals.

BEAUFORT, Jan. 25, 1866.

I take the first opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from you; the first enclosing ten dollars to be carefully expended in cases of extreme suffering, and the second, giving us full liberty to report facts of great interest constantly occurring around us. The receipt of the *ten dollars* seemed a special providence. I can assure you it shall be given in small sums, where the duty to give is perfectly clear. I received it by the three o'clock mail, and hastened to retrace the steps of my morning walk, that I might disburse a little of it, to allay actual hunger. Gave 25c. to a sickly widow with two orphan children whose tears fell fast in the morning because their rations were withheld on the ground that she ought to have left the children in Newbern. I have since sent her little quantities of food once in two or three days.

A white woman called me in as I was passing her house to inform me that the child of one hard working family came daily to pick the potato skins and bones from a filthy ditch where they emptied their slops. I found this child did not get any thing to eat more than once in twenty-four hours, except what she picked up in mid-winter around houses and along streets. She would devour a raw potato much quicker than most children would a cooked one.

A man sinking fast with consumption, drawing rations of salt junk and hard-tack, has an occasional piece of fresh beef from the ten dollars. A white woman

with a little boy whose husband and father fell at Plymouth, is sometimes unable to pay her fare to Morehead for rations, and comes to us, as a last resort. As I go along the street with my basket, I am frequently asked by grim-visaged children for a sweet potato. We struggle hard to keep our weekly expenses within the required limit, with these constant appeals, which no *human* soul can deny. I might go on page after page, with like cases of suffering, but I forbear. Your clothing too, must be a heaven-prepared offering. Within the last two weeks, six almost entirely families, have been carried to the pest house with small-pox. Every article of infected clothing and bedding will be burned. These are dark spots in the history of this people.

But among these forlorn dwellings of poverty are many neat cabins, where thrift and industry and good taste are beautifully exhibited. Many children come to school from the country, whole families walking five miles each morn and returning each evening. One of these children (a little girl of eight years), came one Saturday to show me the way to her home. As we walked back those five weary miles, sometimes clasping the fingers of this dear child, she chatted all the way, telling of her dark home before the war and how these same fingers had led her sightless grandmother forty miles through Rebel territory into our lines, her father, mother and brother leading the way. The father of the child came two miles to meet us. The cabin was the very model of neatness. It stood in a turpentine forest where the father worked. He came to this spot the day before Christmas one year ago; leased the land giving half the turpentine and half of all other products, clearing the land to plant corn. He had received \$144 as his half for turpentine, had cleaned land and raised two hundred and sixty bushels of corn, and the children and mother carried to Beaufort city and sold forty-three dollars worth of berries. The

mother was spinning cotton for thin winter dresses. The blind grandmother sat on the sill of the cabin, the floor being split pailing laid on the ground eighteen inches below the sill. The father produced a neat family Bible, he had purchased several years ago and kept hid. None of the family could read till now, but he said he knew good was in it, and good would come out of it to him. Here I found primitive faith—here in this cabin it seemed to me was the millennium—the dawn of heaven. Little children accompanied me three miles on my way back, and I returned late in the evening, thanking God for such a day of pleasure. On my way back I visited another freedman, who had saved over his expenses \$200, from cotton raised on leased land the past year. The various sums paid, by the freedman for the poor, their own ministers, and the expenses of the Colored M. E. Conference during its eight days session here, amount to full fifteen hundred dollars. The majority of the children come to school neatly dressed, but still dozens of them come every day with naked feet. Our work is now very laborious. I average I think full five miles in my daily walks, and all the Teachers are improving almost every hour till the close of evening school.

With nine packages of clothing I received that splendid lot of English Blankets. God bless the donors of this rich gift, which will very soon warm the bodies of two or three hundred shivering Freedmen. It will do more than this. These gifts, in many instances, inspire the most grateful devotion to God, as well as love to men. Last evening I hurried away to a distant portion of the city with three of these blankets under my arm. One old man crippled in the cotton field, two aged women, and three children lived in the shed to which I directed my steps. The little girl was reading the Testament by the fire light to the rest of the family. I knew how

they shivered and huddled together these cold nights for I had often been there. "Dese yere blankets," said the choking voice of the old man, "will warm soul and body."

Twenty three of the Freedmen were carried to the pest house with small-pox, within the last ten days. These blankets will cover all that survive of them, when their few rags they now possess, are committed to the flames.

Every one of these blankets will go into cheerless cabins which slavery has robbed and war desolated.

Let me repeat the oft repeated expression of the Freedmen, "God bress dese yere men dat come to open our prison doors and cover our nakedness."

GEORGIA.

From Miss C. A. Drake.

SAVANNAH.

At the close of another month, again comes the call, "give an account of thy stewardship." I have been sewing the seed, from which, perchance, some other hand shall gather in the ripened sheaves. And yet I believe some fruit has appeared even before the full harvest. Is not the seed God's own truth, and should we not believe, that watered by his grace, it will not die?

From the peculiar susceptibility of the colored people to religious impressions, it is easy to reach them, and yet from this very fact, there is danger of trusting to mere surface work. The various phases of character which I notice in seeing these people at their own homes, are exceedingly interesting. Scraps of history, thrilling enough for any tale of romance, often come to my ears. But the story of cruelty is brightened by the account of simple trust in God. "Oh de Lord stood by me and helped me," is frequently the closing exclamation. I enjoy very much frequent visits to Aunt Melinda, a poor old woman, too sick and infirm to leave her home. She is often kept awake by asthma whole nights, "but den," said she,

"Ise studin 'bout de Lord; how he was teachin his 'ciples, or when he lay in de manger, an de angels sang glory to God, or when ole Satan had him on de pinnacle; sometimes in de garden of Gesemin, or hangin on de cross. Sometimes I tinks bout Moses or Solomon; oh! such delightful pastime, it make me forget all my pain. And den gin, I so cold-like and hard, I don't feel nothin or see nothin." In reply to the question, "have you served the Lord many years?" she said, "not as I ought to. I've been a *professor* long time, but I didn't know much bout de way at first. Oh! de Lord stood by me in so many troubles. What should I done widout him."

The gratitude of these people is not the least pleasant feature of the work. "Bress de Lord dat we see dis day! May you neber want anything! De Lord will probide for *you*. I *know* he will," are some of their frequent ejaculations. When not prevented by the weather, I spend the morning visiting. But there have been many interruptions, and I have made only one hundred and twenty calls since I began. The unpacking and distribution of clothing, occupies considerable time. Two afternoons of the week I devote to the Industrial school, and on the remaining days, I teach a few adult pupils. I hope I have been faithful in my work, and am thankful not to have been laid aside one day by sickness.

In visiting the sick and very needy, I have sometimes wished I could give them some comforts which only money can procure. Would not the Society appropriate a small sum for such a purpose?

IMPLEMENTS NEEDED FOR FREEDMEN.

A teacher who feels the importance of taking some step in this direction, writes.

"Give a colored man a hoe, spade and an axe, and you set him on his feet, and in nine cases out of ten, he will walk right on to self-dependence. There are num-

bers flocking in here all the time, vainly hoping to pick up a living, who ought to be furnished with tools, and sent back to the country, to earn their bread, as has been their habit. There are comparatively few mechanics among them; most are tillers of the soil. There is abundance of land here, and many people to possess it, but it is useless if the freedmen cannot get tools. If this matter could be brought before the public in some way, the importance of it would be felt, and manufacturers would be willing to contribute these articles, while they would not feel that they could afford their monied value from their business. It would be a great deal better to put this people in a way of earning their own living at once than to have them continually dependent on charity."

From Miss H. C. Foote.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 1st, 1866.

My school has improved rapidly, and a very great degree of interest is manifested by both parents and children. Parents are constantly bringing their children to our schools, and insist upon our taking them. We cannot well refuse them as long as there is room for *one more*.

Some of our teachers teach from nine o'clock until four. I fear their health will fail before the summer vacation, if they have no assistance. The trouble is that our schools are *so interesting*, we are in a state of *almost perfect happiness*, and do not realize how very tired we are until we leave the school room. Once I would not have believed I could have been so contented and happy, far away from friends, and in a *colored school*. With all the sacrifices, a "Teacher of Freedmen" may make, I think they are amply repaid, not only by the amount of good done to a down trodden race (who are, however, human beings like ourselves, the only difference being a *darker skin*,) but by the love they have for us, which is shown not only by words but *actions*.

FLORIDA.

From Rev. G. Greeley.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., Jan. 4, 1866.

Chaplain Moore, who is detailed as Superintendent of Education for the Freedmen in this State, under the Freedmen's Bureau, a good friend of the colored people, together with another gentleman, has bought, for the benefit of the colored people, 8000 acres of land on the right bank of the St. John's River, below Jacksonville; which they sell for cash to the freedmen at an average of three dollars per acre. The land being good, and the location eligible, it is being rapidly taken up. About one half of the Protestant colored people of this place have engaged lots of land, and are making haste to move. One instalment of them expect to leave the first of next week, and the rest soon to follow. Probably very few, except the Catholics and the soldiers, will remain by the last of this month. They take from three to twenty acres to a family, averaging about fifteen acres. The probability is that the tract will all very soon be taken up and settled by more than 1000 people, and the settlement be extended. It seems to be a general and strong desire of the emigrants from this place, that I should accompany them. Chaplain Moore has expressed the same desire in behalf of the colony. Besides my proper work in the gospel ministry, they know not on whom to lean, except me, to see that their business is done correctly, and for general advice. To me, it seems a Providential call, and if you see fit so to order, I shall be very happy to go. I shall accompany those who will go next week, and return to await the removal of others, and your orders. If you see fit to send me to that place, it would be desirable for Mrs. Greeley to go with me; which would also be very agreeable to her. There are houses which can be occupied by the missionary and others for a while. Probably there will soon be an opportunity for teachers to work, first one, and soon more.

CENTRAL GEORGIA.

A good man who has resided for above twenty years near Macon, Ga., gives the following view of the wants of that portion of our country:

There never was so wide and ripe a field for the Christian and the philanthropist as now presents itself in the Southern States. Our country is filled with maimed and crippled men of all ages, and thousands of helpless women and children, without the means of obtaining the necessaries of life, half-naked and ignorant. The freedmen also are indeed objects that should excite the sympathy of every benevolent heart, and particularly of every true child of God. Millions of these have been kept in ignorance from generation to generation; many of them have been prevented from enjoying all gospel privileges, and few of them have been permitted to learn to read the Bible for themselves. But God saw their affliction, and has delivered them. They now look to their deliverers and to true Christians to lead them through the wilderness which they must pass before they can enjoy the blessing of education, and of religious and Christian privileges.

When I look upon the objects that surround me, I inquire, O Lord, can these dry bones live? Yes, what God has purposed will surely be fulfilled. Those people must be raised from this degradation; old and young must be taught to read. All are eager to obtain knowledge, and all must have religious instruction. "Who is sufficient for these things?" "O Lord, increase our faith."

The gold and the silver are the Lord's. Blessed is the man who has a heart to contribute his means and devote his time and talents in the service of the Master.

The means and facilities for carrying on this work must be supplied by Northern Christians; the Southern States are bankrupt. All the pecuniary resources, and every thing that could be made available for carrying on the war, have been drawn from the people by the rebel authorities, and their slaves, that constituted their wealth, are made free by the government; consequently, most of those who were once considered wealthy, have nothing left but their land, which they regard as of little value.—*Am. Messenger.*

American Missionary.

NEW-YORK, MARCH, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The notices given under this head in the American Missionary, (paper,) may be found on the cover of this edition, to which we refer our readers for the terms of this Magazine, the direction to be given to letters and packages, and notices relative to Missionary Boxes, Agents, etc.

MENDI MISSION.

We are glad to learn of the safe arrival of Mr. & Mrs. Burton, Mr. & Mrs. Claffin and Mrs. Mair at the Mission Station, Good Hope, Sherbro Island. Letters just received report their arrival there in good health, Dec. 16, after a pleasant voyage of 26 days. Doctor and Mrs. Hinman are probably on their way back to this country.

DEATH OF DR. DUTTON.

On learning of the death of Dr. Dutton, the Executive Committee of this Association appointed a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of his worth, and its loss. We append them:

Whereas, in the providence of God, the Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, of New Haven, Conn., one of the honored Vice-Presidents of the American Missionary Association, has been removed by death, after a brief illness, therefore,

Resolved 1, That we record our grateful recollections of the deep interest which he ever manifested in behalf of the poor and oppressed; and especially of the sympathy, counsel and co operation which he has given to this Association, in its labors for the elevation and salvation of the Freedmen, and the christianization of the whole African race; and that while we bow submissively to the All-wise providence of God, we express our deep grief that one whom we honored and loved, and whose counsel we had sought more and more, has been thus suddenly called from his useful labors on earth.

2. That we tender to the bereaved relatives of the deceased, and to the afflicted church of which he was the beloved pastor, our tenderest sympathies, and our earnest prayer that the remembrance of his many Christian virtues and social excellences, his faithfulness as a pastor, and his ability as an expounder of God's word, illustrated among them in a ministry of twenty-eight years continuance, may bring comfort to their hearts, and, at the same time, stimulate them to higher Christian attainments, that they may be found following in his steps as he followed Christ.

EXTRACTS.

Paragraphs taken from the letters of different correspondents and teachers, at the South:

A teacher at Hampton, Va., writes:

"One good old woman, who attends our adult school, says: 'I's a most jealous dese chii'en. I ought to been born now as well as dey, but I's goin to try and learn nuff to read de bressed Bible anyhow.'"

Another from Norfolk, Va, writes:

"The day after our school house was burned little Robert said, 'Well, Miss Duncan, if they did burn our school house, they can't burn what we have got in our heads, can they?'"

"Robert is quite a small boy, not quite ten years of age, he has been going to school but two years; six months of which time it took him to learn his Alphabet; during the remaining eighteen months he has worked his way up to the first class (the most advanced class) in the school. He is very desirous of becoming a preacher, and thinks that if he studies 'right hard,' he can."

"Does Robert think," I said to him one day, "that book learning is all that is required to make a good preacher?" He looked up at me awhile, and then said, 'I know what you mean, I must have religion.'"

"Wednesday p.m. we have a Bible class, in which the whole school take a part. We have just finished the life of Joseph, and have taken up the life of Moses. In connection with the Bible reading, we have commenced Pilgrim's Progress, in which the children are much interested. The style just suits their taste, and many are anxious for Christian, 'for fear,' as they express it, 'that he will lose his way, and the Good man won't find him.'"

"We are anxiously looking, and praying for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. We have heard of the refreshing season you are en-

joying at the North, and we cannot but cry out, "Lord let some droppings fall on us."

A teacher at Portsmouth, Va., referring to her Sunday-school class, says:

"Our lesson last Sabbath was an interesting one. Subject, 'The Strait Gate.' At the close of the lesson, I asked, 'what it meant, and how could they enter in at the strait gate?' One promptly replied, 'by having faith;' and when interrogated as to the meaning of faith, she said, 'it is believing Jesus died to save everybody.' I asked whether anything more was necessary, and another answered, 'we must be right sorry in mind and heart for all our sins, and pray Jesus to please forget it all.' Another who seemed to have the practical part more in mind, said, 'we must try right smart to make all peoples happy more than we do ourselves.'"

"It gladdens my heart to have proof that they know the way."

From the letter of a correspondent at Wilmington, we quote:

"Eight or ten of our scholars are married women, who come to our school for two or three hours, and then hurry back to their duties at home. One of these is a splendid scholar. She is, at least, sixty years old. I taught her the alphabet in the evening schools, in November last. She now reads whole pages daily in the primer, and first reader, with ease, and a good degree of elegance. Not a day passes that I do not see the hot tears course down her furrowed cheeks. She is so full of joy, she says, 'that the night is over and that light and knowledge are coming into my soul.'"

We extract briefly from the letter of a teacher, at Norfolk, Va.

"One of my night scholars, an old man, wearing spectacles, who is always in his place, seems uncommonly eager to learn."

"How old are you, uncle?" I asked him last night, after hearing him read and spell words of four letters.

"About sixty, Misses, I reckon."

"How long since you commenced learning to read?"

"Just about a fortnight before Christmas."

"Didn't you know your letters before that?"

"Not an A B C. Misses. If I could only study in de day time, I'd read right smart, I specs, but I saws wood days."

"I think you learn very fast, uncle."

"Does you, I see, Ise mighty glad of dat, pears I don't learn nuffin."

I assured the old man, that he was getting along nicely, and he went on his way delighted."

A teacher who has recently organized a school at Atlanta, writes:

"My greatest trial in school has been subjecting the frolicsome young zebras to a state of wholesome discipline. Accustomed to sniff the free air, of late, they are restive under restraint, and want to be in perpetual motion. They are however, docile, and as yet, we have had no resistance to law, and are quite hopeful as to the possibility of securing eventually, good order and improvement. Some of them have sparkling minds, and with proper training under right influences, will make marked men in the world."

A Superintendent at Charleston, S. C., writes:

"We have never had a single visit from a Southerner. They pass by the doors and can scarcely conceal their rage, when they hear the children singing such songs, 'yes we'll rally round the flag,' or 'John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave?' and other patriotic songs."

"A woman, very finely dressed, and apparently quite lady like, stopped at the door the other day, while the children were singing, and said, 'Oh, I wish I could put a torch to that building, the niggers.'"

"The children were practicing a patriotic song one day last week, to sing at the presentation to Gen. Saxton, when a white man came up to the door in a quick and excited manner. I soon recognized the person to be a prominent rebel of the chivalrous aristocracy of South Carolina. I stepped up to him and politely asked him if he wished anything. His reply was, 'This school is a damned nuisance, why are you making all this noise disturbing the neighbors, don't you know there is a lady sick next door?'"

"I told him that singing was a part of our school's exercise, but that if any one was sick, we would stop for her sake. He was so vexed, that he could not say any other words than 'damned nuisance,' and left."

●●● TENNESSEE.

From the Nashville papers we clip the following deeply interesting facts and extracts from speeches.

OPENING EXERCISES OF THE FISK FREEDMEN'S SCHOOL IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SPEECHES OF GOV. BROWNLOW, GENERAL FISK AND OTHERS.

The building west of the Chattanooga depot, heretofore used as a military hospital, was yesterday formally dedicated as a colored High School, by appropriate addresses by distinguished military and civil gentlemen of this city.

Prof. John Ogden, of the Western Freed-

men's Aid Commission, and Rev. E. M. Cravath of the American Missionary Association, will be Superintendents of the institution.

The following figures will give some idea of the extent of the building. The first division is 170x20, and divided into 12 rooms. Three wards 200x20 extend back, each divided into 4 sections, the rooms being 50x20, and two buildings in the rear, 20x60. The whole structure is well ventilated from the roof. The rooms are fourteen feet high, plastered and well lighted. There are four hydrants with water and fire pipes extending through the buildings. The courts within the wards are handsomely sodded, and over 00 by 60 feet. The whole appearance of the place is very neat and attractive.

A large concourse of teachers and pupils connected with the various colored schools in the city, with a number of distinguished invited guests, Governor Brownlow, Chancellor Lindsley, of the State University, and Superintendent of the City Schools, Senator Bosson, General Fisk, and a goodly number of other civilians and officers, were present to witness the opening of this institution. The band of the 15th U. S. C. I. were present and varied the exercises by some excellent music.

After prayer by Rev. R. H. Allen, of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. M. Cravath gave a brief statement of the foundation and objects of the school. The lot was bought and owned by the Western Freedmen's Commission, and the American Missionary Association of New York, and the buildings were secured by General Fisk. The object was to establish a free school for colored children equal to the best in the country. The building when properly furnished would accommodate from 1200 to 1500 pupils. Children would be taught without charge, and the teachers would be among the best in the country. They desired also to train good teachers in the normal department. It was to be a permanent affair, and would be kept up for at least eight months in the year, if good friends in the North kept their pledges. It was called the Fisk school. The name honored the school, and he trusted that the school would honor the name.

Chancellor Lindsley was then introduced,

and made a brief and admirable address, which we cannot give at length. He concluded his remarks by saying:

Let the work of elevation still go on, and let all the friends of education and all well-wishers of Tennessee rejoice that here is a nucleus for the spread of truth and knowledge. Let all speedily avail themselves of its benefits. We wish well to the Fisk school, and would say let it stand until its advantages, now confined to a few thousand persons around this city, shall be enjoyed by 275,000 freedmen of Tennessee.

Senator Bosson, of White county, said that his mind was deeply impressed by the thought that man was the noblest work of God. How much noble, generous sentiment is shown in this enterprise, for a people just emerged from bondage, and now taking their rank among human beings as freemen! What strange interest has been awakened by friends in distant States in your behalf. Once they felt for you as slaves, and now that you are free the same sympathy comes up with money that you may take your place as enlightened members of the human family. Do you realize this? Do you feel in your hearts that these kind friends realize your condition? Why should people in other States so soon and so freely give their means to improve and develop you. Just as you appreciate this sympathy will you realize the importance of responding properly on your part.

General Fisk said that he rejoiced he was permitted to stand as godfather at the baptism of a new and a free school. He, too, had been led to take a retrospective glance at his own life to-day. Well did he remember when, more than a quarter of a century ago, his poor, widowed mother, in mid-winter, bound him out to an old farmer. He remembered how the farmer sat in his mother's cabin, and how the contract was written by which he was bound out; how he was to be clothed and sent to school; how his bundle was tied up, and how he was put up on the horse, behind the farmer, with his mother's blessing and tears. These children are much better clad than I was at that time. * * * Chancellor Lindsley gave you a good thought. This war terminates not in slavery, but in liberty for all the land. It struck the shackles off from slaves and gave liberty to

4,000,000 of people. And now, while yet in the smoke and flame of battle, before peace has come and brooded o'er the land, we find these generous people of the North coming down, with all these advantages, and giving them to the freedman freely.

But a few months ago, a citizen of Central Tennessee was tied up to a stake and whipped with forty stripes; for what? Because he had taught a class of eight colored boys to read the spelling book. To-day there are no such scene in Tennessee. We meet under this beautiful banner, in the presence of the Governor of this great Commonwealth, to dedicate this institution to virtuous intelligence, and to make it a free school where shall be taught whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, and lovely, and of good report. I thank God that He has put it into the heart of the people to give their money to establish this school; and let me here say, that within the district over which I have supervision, we have to-day nearly 20,000 colored children enjoying educational advantages free.

The times are not now as they used to be. Why, a little time ago, those boys up there in the other room (the band) who have been discoursing such sweet music, were listening to the notes of the horn of the overseer. To-day, thank God, they blow their own horn. [Loud applause]

Governor Brownlow was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

If I were inclined to make a speech, I am happily relieved by the consideration that nothing has been left me to say; and I rise at your call merely to testify my approval *in toto* of all you have said and done, and of all you propose to do. * * * Your naming this the Fisk school is a just compliment to a meritorious man. And I will be pardoned for saying in the presence of General Fisk, that, if a man less prudent, less kind, less reasonable, and less just, both towards white and colored persons, had been placed at the head of the bureau, in this city, it would have proved a failure.

The Governor, by way of encouraging the young of this school to study, very appropriately related his struggles in early life, and his limited aid from a widowed mother, in indigent circumstances.

* * * I can only say by way of admonition and encouragement to the colored friends: Attend your schools; learn to read the word of God, and then learn to love and practice it; and by way of caution and advice I admonish you, be mild and temperate in your habits and spirit, and your conduct towards the white people. As a friend loving the institution and desiring the prosperity of what you have undertaken, I advise the teachers, male and female, to be exceedingly prudent and cautious, and do nothing offensive to the predominant party here.

You may think it a little strange that I give such counsel. I do it because if General Thomas were to take away his soldiers, and pull up stakes and leave here, you would not be allowed to occupy this school room a week, not a week.

After interesting remarks from Rev. R. H. Allen, Mr. Walker and Rev. Mr. Harris, the two last colored men, Rev. E. M. Cravath arose and announced that the school would be open for pupils at nine o'clock to-morrow. He thanked the friends for their large attendance to-day. The Mayor of the city had offered to lend them a helping hand, and co-operate in the good work. He spoke of the friendly co-operation extended to like enterprises in Macon and Atlanta. His hopes to-day had been more than fulfilled. The reports of the meeting would go out in the newspapers and encourage the hearts of our friends in the North to increase our funds. It was deeply gratifying to see an official recognition from Tennessee, in the person of her Governor, and from the Superintendent of the city schools of Nashville.

The assembly then dispersed, and the visitors after a brief social conference departed, highly gratified with what they had seen and heard.

From Rev. E. O. Tade.

MEMPHIS.

January 1st, 1866, was a high and glad day to your missionary in Memphis, Tenn. Three toiling and wearing months having passed; he was on that day permitted to see a humble place of worship opened for the special benefit of the colored people of that part of the city; and

as he trusts and believes for the general good of that despised, because wronged, race in every state and through every clime.

A general invitation was given that on new year's day, at two p. m., LINCOLN CHAPEL, on Union street, would be opened and dedicated to the glory of God, and the cause of truth and righteousness.

The meeting house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and then it was estimated that more than two thousand stood without, seeking to hear from open doors and windows. Your missionary gave a short history of Lincoln Chapel; and what its aim was; this often called forth shouts of approving gladness. After these prefatory remarks, Rev. A. L. Rankin led the congregation in solemn prayer, giving thanks for what he was now permitted to see and hear, and consecrating that house to the service and glory of Almighty God.

Then followed short addresses by different citizens and friends, both white and colored, interspersed with music by the best band of the city (the brass band of the 3d U. S. colored heavy artillery,) and singing by teachers of the freedmen schools. I was more than glad—it was a great treat. Our little Sabbath-school had been almost lost in our wanderings from barrack to barrack; and I felt that my preaching was well nigh lost, as I scarcely ever had the same persons to hear me the second time.

But now, thanks be unto God, we begin to feel as if we were at home. No body can order us away. The first Sabbath of the new year, the congregation was small; the Sabbath school numbered 65, the second Sabbath we had 145. The congregation was also nearly doubled.

My heart is greatly encouraged, and feel that I never had so great and so good a field in which to labor for my blessed Savior. We could use to great advantage a box of children's clothing or adults, it would make us an easy way to their

hearts—many are very needy—nearly all are industrious.

GEORGIA.

From the Macon Daily Telegraph.

SCHOOLS FOR FREEDMEN IN MACON.

More than four thousand colored people of both sexes and all ages, are enjoying the privilege of instruction in the schools in this city, established, since the advent of peace, by the charitable people of the North, and under the supervision of Rev. Mr. H. Eddy and Mr. Rockwell, assisted by ten or twelve ladies from the Northern States. These ladies are the teachers, and they are said to evince energy, zeal and talent in the management of the schools.

There are four *morning* schools, one in each of the four African churches; there is one *afternoon* school, embracing the more advanced pupils of the morning schools; and there is one *night* school, where freedmen of every color, size, age, of both sexes, meet to learn. In the morning schools about six hundred attend; and as many as three hundred and fifty sometimes attend the night school, which indeed may be denominated a *mixed* school on account of the heterogeneous character of the pupils; for from old men of seventy down to the mere child, and from the old married dame to the sprightly yellow lass, all sizes and ages may be seen there.

It is a common thing to behold the young freedmen going to and from their schools, *Webster* in hand; and it is to be hoped that by the proceedings good seed are being sown. We must confess that we experience a feeling of commendation for those who have left home and all its comforts, to come so far and engage in a work so essentially of a missionary character, and we hope that our citizens will encourage those efforts to benefit and improve the people who are to live amongst us, whether we will or not, and to whom we are to look for faithful servants. Let us not show ourselves unwilling to behold the elevation, mentally and morally, of those who were once our

slaves; but on the contrary let us prove ourselves, to the extent of our ability, to be the real friend of the negro, and his best well wisher. The Southern people are eminently a missionary people; let them not be so proud as to condemn or animadvert upon those who are engaged in a real missionary work, which the fortunes of war have placed it out of our power properly to perform.

From Mrs. E. T. Ayer.

ATLANTA.

We have had no cases of insubordination among our pupils, nor do we apprehend any trouble in that direction. The greatest obstacle we have to encounter arises from their mirthfulness and want of order. After we got them into the harness it was difficult to keep them there, and what made it more so, was having new recruits every morning. We commenced with seventy, and at the close of the week we had nearly two hundred.

The freedmen seem to be doing all they can for themselves. I think they have had a contribution for some important object every Sabbath since we have been here. On the first Sabbath they had two objects in view. The first was to put windows in their house, the African church, so as to have one school there, and the other to furnish a hospital for colored strangers; so that no more of them should die naked, starving and friendless in the streets. "Brethren," said one, "rather than such a thing should happen again, I would give all my living. The rebels are already trying to get all they can against us to prove that we were better off in bondage than we are in freedom. We must do all we can." The leaders seemed to know who would be likely to have a little money, and when they could not pass the hat for the crowd, they called individuals by name. "Tom, if you've got any money come and put it in." "Jim, you come right along and put in what you've got. That aint enough; haint you got any more?" "Go to Alice, she can give something;" and so on, till of their poverty they got over

\$20. Most of the slaves here were "run off" by their masters before Sherman entered the city. Those who had anything became poor, and those who were poor, became still poorer.

MARYLAND.

A gentleman connected with the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored people, writes as follows, concerning their work.

"Our people generally are much embittered against the education of the negroes; from the counties we have received but five dollars. By hard pressure we got ten thousand dollars from the city authorities, but we cannot expect an appropriation this year, as all the members who voted for the bill, with one exception, were defeated at the recent municipal election on account of their votes. We applied to the last Legislature (which was largely Union,) but received nothing, we will apply to the same body which meets to-morrow, but expect nothing. After we found private collections difficult, we applied to the churches for aid, only two of whom did anything for us, and they were Jews. The only collections taken up for us on Thanksgiving day were by the 1st Congregational and 1st United Presbyterian churches. Does not this show the necessity of missionary work among our white population, to bring them to a sense of justice towards their colored brethren? But little can ever be collected in Maryland for Home Missions, until this spirit of animosity is eradicated by northern emigration, and the education of the blacks, by which we will force the old slaveholding power to acknowledge that they (the blacks,) are human beings, and capable of the same culture as our race.

"We are not only opposed by the rebels, but by the great majority of the professors of religion among the Unionists, we therefore feel our labor is to educate the whites as well as the blacks.

"In our schools we endeavor to teach not only the common school rudiments, but cleanliness, frugality, and duty to God and man.

"We believe that Maryland's action towards the negro, will have a great effect upon other States. By aiding us you will indirectly, yea directly, aid the nation.

"For this year we will need at least fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, to carry on the schools we have in this city, and about the same amount for the schools in the counties for which we are responsible.

"We now have forty applications from colored school societies in the counties for teachers to open schools, this demand we are unable to meet.

"I have given you a plain statement of the condition of Maryland, which we hope will convince you of the necessity of continuing your work here, either under your own direction or ours.

"We will gladly do all we can to aid your work in this State, by taking the management of the schools, if you will make the same arrangement as we have with other societies. That is if you will pay the salaries of the teachers, we will either provide board for them or have it done by the people where we locate them. We not only hope you will continue the schools you have in the State, but that you will see the need of increasing your work by sending other teachers."

PASSION OF THE BLACKS FOR FREEDOM.

I went into the outskirts of Macon, and hunted up many of the negroes who had left old homes in the city and surrounding country. I did the same thing at Madison and Milledgeville. Hundreds and hundreds of them will feel the pangs of cold and hunger this winter, who might have kept every necessity and many of the comforts of life, if they had chosen to remain with those who formerly held them as slaves. Who shall have the heart to blame them? for they were

in search of nothing less noble and glorious than freedom. They were in rags and wretchedness, but the unquenchable longing of the soul for liberty was being satisfied. Pity them I did, but blame them I could not; advise them I did, but scold them I could not.

Over by the half-built confederate arsenal in Macon, I found a little hut in which were eleven negroes—an old man, a middle-aged man, three women and six children. There was beside in the hut only a couple of bundles of old rags—which answered, I suppose, for beds—three or four rude stools, a single chair, a bag of meal, four or five pounds of bacon, and half a dozen cooking utensils.

"Well, Uncle," said I, after he had told me that he was raised near Knoxville, some thirty miles away—"well, Uncle, what did you come up to the city for? Why didn't you stay on the old place? Didn't you have a kind master?"

"Ise had a berry good master, mass'r," he said; "but ye see Ise wanted to be free man."

"But you were just as free there as you are here."

"P'raps I is, but Ise make a livin up yer, I dun reckon; an' I likes ter be free man, whar Ise can go an' cum, an' nobody says no'ting."

"But you would have been more comfortable on the old place; you would have had plenty to eat and plenty of clothes to wear."

"Ye see, mass'r, de good Lo'd he know what's de best t'ing fur de brack, well as fur de w'ite; an' he say tur we dat we should come up yer; an' I don't reckon he let we starve."

I had some further talk with the family, but could only get for answer to my many-times varied question, that they came to the city to get freedom.

Near Milledgeville I found another of these crowded cabins, in which lived a man and his wife and seven children, the eldest of whom could not have been over twelve or thirteen years of age. He was an intelligent fellow, and there was a certain air of spruceness about his cabin rather uncommon. I had much talk with him. He came up from Fort Valley country, he said, an' he reckon

he could get something to do after a bit. 'Twas rather hard times he knew, an' good many black people was comin' to de city; but he reckoned they'd all get through the winter some way.

"But don't you think," said I, "that it would have been better for a great many of them to remain on the plantations or with their old masters and mistresses in town."

"Wa'l now ye see, sah, dars a Scriptur what says, if de man hab a little to eat, an' he eat with a 'tented mind, he be better off dan de man what hab de fat ox, an' isn't 'tented."

There seemed no further occasion to argue the case, with this man at least. Elsewhere in the same neighborhood, I talked with other negroes. Many of them had left comfortable homes, but all seemed to think they could get along somehow through the winter. It was a warmish day; and many of the women were sitting on the ground on the sunny side of their huts, engaged, as so many negro women everywhere are, in knitting socks or stockings.

This morning I walked out to the little negro village near Greenborough, where are living many blacks who were house servants in the town, as well as some who have come in from the country. Their average condition is better than that of those in the neighborhood of large cities; but yet it is impossible but that many of them must either suffer or steal before spring. I am convinced that many of those who were servants in town had pleasant homes, and did not want for any of the simple comforts of life.

"Well, Auntie," said I to one of them, a weather-beaten old creature, who looked as though she had seen at least sixty years, but was as vigorous about her small housework as a girl of twenty—"Well, Auntie, how do you get along in your freedom?"

"No reason to make complaint, sah. I has sum soin' and some washin'; and 'pears like I had nuf ter do."

"But you are getting to be an old woman, and your old mistress would have given you a good home as long as you live; wouldn't it have been better to stay with her?"

"Well now, honey, ye don't see only one side, 'pears like. I be an ole woman as ye say; but I'se mighty pert yet, and I don't

reckon I'll want fur nothing dis yer winter; and when de wa'm season cum agin, mebbe I go back to town ter live."

"What did you leave the old place for, Auntie, any way?"

"What fur? '*Joy my freedom.*'"

The directness and exultation of this answer half puzzled and half disconcerted me. I knew how this old woman had lived, knew what a favorite she had been in the family in which she had formerly been owned, knew what large liberty had been always given her in everthing. What is this "freedom" that the war has brought this dusky race?—*Greensborough, Nov. 25.*

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Arlington Heights still remain in the possession of the government, but it is said the wife of General Robert E. Lee has recently written to a friend that she intends to return there even if she "is obliged to live in the black quarters." This is indicative of the strength of her determination to reassert what she considers the rights of herself and husband to this historic property; but among the other obstacles she will provably encounter is the fact that twelve thousand Union soldiers have been buried upon its soil. Sixty brave Union officers sleep their last sleep in the grounds which surround the family mansion; and the headstones which mark the last resting place of six thousand of our soldiers are but a short distance beyond, the remaining six thousand being buried in a soldiers' cemetery about one-half mile distant. It is, of course, impossible that the nation can surrender the graves of so many of its defenders to the leader of the armies they volunteered to oppose.—*Morning Star.*

SHERMAN'S TORCH vs. GRANT'S SWORD.

Chaplain French, of the Freedmen's Bureau, recently made a tour, under protection of a military escort, through the interior and southwestern part of Georgia, to explain to the planters and freedmen their new relations and new duties, both to themselves and the Government. He addressed nearly fifty thousand freedmen, and several thousand planters assembled in large mass meetings in the open air. While he found a goodly

number of the citizens cordially acquiescing in the triumph of the Union, very many only accepted the new order of things from stern necessity. He found bad feelings toward Sherman's army, on account of its destructive march through their State. He spoke to a large assemblage of citizens from the steps of the capitol at Milledgeville Governor Johnson being present, and about three thousand freedmen also. The following is an extract from his speech:

I have crossed and re-crossed the track of fire that marks the pathway of Sherman and his brave men through your State. I have observed, with feelings of sadness and sympathy for the sufferers, the blackened walls, which are all that is left of your once beautiful homes of luxury and comfort. I have seen your desolated fields, and I have heard everywhere sore complaints, particularly of your women, against what seemed to you only acts of wantonness and cruelty. To all these complaints I have but one answer: *God's mercy underlieth all.* The Government and the people generally, had reached a point where victory was sure to come. It was only a question of time. The only question resting with weight on Grant's mind and heart, was how, with the least loss of life, shall the victory come? Two ways were manifest, either of which would bring the long prayed-for hour of peace. That brave warrior, whose heart seemed always equi-tempered with justice and mercy, could make a track of blood, slaughtering your brave, beloved husbands, sons and brothers by thousands, who, of course, in their fall, would bring down many of our heroic men; or, Sherman, followed by his brave boys, could thrust in the torch, and make a track of fire through the country which, though it would be hard on your families, would nevertheless spare life, and yet so cripple your forces as to insure victory and the end of the war. Your and our ever merciful Heavenly Father so over-ruled that Grant should stay the sword and spare life, while Sherman should thrust in the torch, and let your beautiful homes, reduced to ashes, and your broad fields laid waste, be the cost, to you of the final triumph of our henceforth common, and more than ever-to-be loved and respected Government. Victory has come at last. Your brave and beloved ones have been spared to you, and they will now soon raise up again from their ashes your beautiful homes, and restore your wasted fields. You had cheerfully given, for sacrifice, if need be, your choicest treasures, your friends, for the war. While you seem to have reserved your homes and fields, God, wiser and kinder than you were even to yourselves, has restored your soldier friends, and taken for sacrifice your lesser treasures. Should you not, then,

withhold your censure of men, and pour forth your gratitude in ceaseless praise to God? He hath made your defeat, a greater blessing than your success could have been. Wait patiently on him a little while, and he will vindicate his mercy before you and the whole world.—*Sunday Chronicle.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Gen. C. B. Fiske made a speech before the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, in the course of which he related the following incident:

A few weeks ago there came into my headquarters at Nashville, a Tennessee lady, elegantly attired in silk and velvet, to talk with us, as she said. I gave her a seat. She took it with "an air," and told me she wanted to recover her property seized by the government. She abused it heartily, and read me a lecture on Yankees and abolitionists, and execrated them for killing her husband in battle, for he had only gone with the South to fight for its rights. I gave her the circular to read which contains the conditions of the government for claimants to comply with. She asked me to read it for her. I told her I had no time; that she had better do it herself, and then fill up the "blanks" provided to prove the legitimacy of her claim. She then admitted that she could neither read nor write.

I own that while I pitied her, I felt a little mischievous; so I pointed to a young Ohio clerk (once a slave in the far South), and told her he would write out the document for her. She was horrified, and asked me with sharpness and asperity,

"Can that nigger write?"

"Yes, Madam, I said, and he will attend to the business for you."

With some reluctance, she went to his desk. He arose, bowed, and gave her a seat, and made out in a fine round hand the necessary statement, and then read it for her. It was then offered for her signature, but when she drew off her glove, and I saw a splendid diamond sparkle on her finger as she made her "mark," I pitied her from my heart, for the superiority, and real superiority, of the negro was seen in the simple transaction.

The poor woman perhaps felt it then herself, for she wept, came to her senses, regretted her harsh remarks about the "nigger" and went away with ideas more becoming a reconstructed woman than when she came.

EARNESTNESS OF XAVIER.

Perhaps, aside from those recorded in the Bible, there is no example of burning zeal more worthy of study and imitation by the gospel minister, than that of Francis Xavier, the Jesuit apostle to the Indies, early in the sixteenth century. It is related of this devoted workman, that one night before his de-

parture for his field of labor, he shouted out in his sleep, "Yet more, O my God, yet more!" When interrogated by a friend, who overheard him, as to the meaning of these words, he was silent; but afterwards said that, in his nocturnal vision, he saw his work all laid before him, the many weary miles he was to travel, the opposition he was to encounter, the immense labor he would be obliged to perform. And his earnest soul, so far from shrinking from the duty, was the more enkindled with the holy desire. Hence, he cried out, "Yet more, O my God, yet more!" And that was the index of his life. For this missionary, whatever opinion we may form of his orthodoxy and evangelicism, accomplished an almost inconceivable work by his determination and earnestness. In ten years he is said to have travelled over ten thousand miles, and brought into subjection to the Catholic Church fifty-two kingdoms, and numbered one million converts. *Moravian.*

LAW RESPECTING REQUESTS.

For the information of charitable persons who contemplate leaving legacies to benevolent societies, we would state that the Legislature of the State of New York passed an Act, April 13, 1860, of which the following is a copy:

"No person having a husband, wife, child or parent, shall by his or her last Will and Testament, devise or bequeath to any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary society, association or corporation in trust or otherwise, more than one-half part of his or her estate after the payment of his or her debts; and such devise or bequest shall be valid to the extent of one-half, and no more."

DONATIONS

RECEIVED IN JANUARY.

MAINE.

Alfred. Union Thanksgiving Coll., by Rev S. P.	5 15
Augusta. South Cong. Ch. \$37.69, "A Widow" \$1 by C. T., E. A. Mason, one box C.,	38 69
Bangor. Miss Laura A. Stebbins \$30 to const. Mr. GEO. A. THATCHER, L. M.; Hammond St. Sab. Sch. \$30 to const. WM. E. MANN, L. M.; Mrs. Genl. Nowell \$20; First Parish Sab. Sch. (bal.) \$6.15; Hammond St. Soc. (bal.) \$5;	91 15
Belfast. J. N. Nichols \$25, First Cong. Ch. \$20 by C. T.	45 00
Bethel. Miss R. B. W.	50
Brewer. First Cong. Ch. & Soc.	35 00

Burlington. Chas. W. Jenkins	6 00
Camden. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	27 15
Dennysville & Edmunds. Ladies Sew. Cir., by P. E. V.	100 00
East Orrington. Cong. Ch.	10 00
Falmouth. Sol. Aid Soc. of First and Second Parish;	48 76
Farmington. S. Wyman.	1 00
Hallowell. Matilda K. Page \$10, One box C., by S. P.	10 00
Holden. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	8 60
Jackson & Brooks. Individuals.	2 00
Lyman. Cong. Soc.	13 00
Litchfield Corner. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	10 00
Mouson. One bbl. C.; Rev. R. W. Emerson	10 00
North Dixmont. O. C. H. and Others,	1 00
Orland. Mrs. John Buck \$5, One box C.	5 00
Sanford. John Storer \$30 to const. Miss MERCY BATCHELDER, L. M., Rev. J. U. Parsons \$10	40 00
Searsport. Mrs. S. B. Thurston, One bbl. C., Val. \$44,	
Shapleigh. John Storer	20 00
Sweden. Rev. S. Sanderson \$2, 5 Individuals \$1 ea., Others \$4, by I. E.	11 00
Vassalborough. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	9 65
Whiting. Ch. and S. S., by J. G.	5 00
Winslow. Cong. Ch. and Soc., \$21.50; Mrs. S. Garland, S. Smiley, Miss S. J. Smiley and J. Garland, \$1 ea., Rev. J. D. 25c;	25 75
Woolwich. Cong. Ch. and Soc.,	7 70
Yarmouth. Cong. Ch. (\$5 of wh. bal. to const. DEA. M. ALLEN, L. M.)	20 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Acworth. Ladies' C. Soc., One bbl. C., Val. \$114.50,	
Antrim. Imla Wright,	2 50
Atkinson. Coll.	10 30
Chester. Cong. Soc.	16 50
Chichester. T. R. Carter to const. REV. MARK GOULD, L. M.	30 00
Dover. First Cong. Ch., \$93, F. A. Soc., One bbl. C., Val. \$95,	93 00
East Jaffrey. Rev. C. W. Allen,	2 00
Fitzwilliam. C. C. Carter and A. N. Townsend \$1, Others \$11,	13 00
Francestown. Ladies Benev. Soc., One bbl. C., by S. E. C.	
Great Falls. First Cong. Ch.	23 51
Greenland. Coll.	13 55
Hampstead. Coll.	10 00
Hancock. First Cong. Ch. \$12.45, Edward Hayward and Others \$3.71.	16 16
Hanover. J. A. Smith \$12, One bbl. C.,	12 00
Hillsborough. John Adams	10 23
Keene. Girls Juv. Heshbon Soc., and Boys Missionary Soc.,	15 00
Lebanon. T. Choate and family \$3.50, Z. Eldridge \$1, E. C. 50c.	5 00
Lisbon. Friends, one bbl. C. and Cash	1 56
Lyndeborough. D. H.,	50
Manchester. Mrs. D. J. Danielson to const. LUCRETIA C. DANIELSON, L. M.	80 00
Marlboro'. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	21 20
Moultonboro'. Dea. M. Weeks	3 00
Nashua. Mrs. Wm. Taylor \$5, J. B. M. 50c.	5 00
New Ipswich. Geo. Sanders \$10, Mrs. Chandler and Jonas Nutting \$3 ea., Mr. and Mrs. T. Davis \$2, J. P. Clark and Wm. D. Locke \$2 ea., J. Thayer and R. Farwell \$1 ea., B. D. 50c.	24 50
North Hampton. Coll.	20 03
North Haverhill & Plalstow. Coll.	15 70
Orfordville. Dea. N. Rugg. \$10, J. Cole \$2, B. H. Niles \$1,	13 00
Paper Mill Village. Rev. D. Adams,	5 00
Petersborough. Union Evang. Ch. and Soc. 4 bbls. C. Val. \$215.87, Cash 6.50, "A Widow" \$1.25, D. McClenning \$1,	8 75
Portsmouth. Mrs. L. W. Dana \$10, Miss H. Laug \$1,	11 00
Raymond. Coll.	27 28
Roxbury. Mrs. H. Ellis	1 00
Sanborn Bridge. Rev. C. C.,	50
Seabrook. One bbl. C. Val. \$66	
South Newmarket. Coll.	10 00

Stratham. Coll.	22 50
Sullivan. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	12 88
Tamworth. Saml. Kingsbury	5 00
Troy. Jos. Jones \$5, Others 80c.	5 80
Westmoreland. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	5 00
Winchester. Ladies Benev. Soc. One box C., Cash	25

VERMONT.

Albany. Rev. Phineas Bailey, deceased, \$2.50, "Friends" One box C.	2 50
Andover. Mrs. A. M.	50
Barra. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	40 00
Bratford. C. W. Towne, by C. T.	5 00
Burlington. First Cal. Cong. Ch. \$86.70, Third Cong. Ch., \$32.50,	119 20
Castleton. One box C. Val. \$40	
Cabot. Cong. Ch.,	24 00
Calabotte. E. A. Wheeler \$10, C. Stebbins, C. B. Cook and Mrs. C. B. Cook \$5 ea., Mrs. M. H. Seaton and E. Alexander \$3 ea., Rev. C. M. Seaton, H. McNeil, L. R. Eaton and J. B. McNeil \$2 ea., Others \$16.10, to const. CARVIN STEBBINS, L. M.; M. L. Hewitt \$1,	56 10
Clarendon. Dea. F. Button \$10, Mrs. N. J. Smith \$3, One half bbl. C., Val. \$30, Cash \$2	15 00
Dorset & East Rupert. Cong. Ch. one box C., Val. \$180, Coll. bal.	15
Dorset. Mrs. R. M. U.,	15
East Barnard. One and a half bbl. C., Val. \$20	
East Brookfield. Misses J. and K. Griswold	3 00
East Poultney. Cong. Ch. and Soc., to const. DEa. WM. L. FARNAM, L. M.,	30 67
Essex. Mrs. Wm. Bliss, Mrs. L. C. Butler and G. Gates \$1 ea., one bbl. C.	3 00
Fairfax. "Mrs. E. L. F." \$20, One bbl. C., Val. \$20.50, by Rev. H. W.	20 00
Fairfield. Mrs. Sarah H. Northrop	30 10
Fayetteville. One bbl. C. and \$1, by Rev. B. O.	1 00
Grafton. Cong. Ch. and Soc.,	11 00
Hortonville. Mrs. E. A.	25
Hyde Park. "A few Friends" one box C., val. \$18.25,	
Ludlow. Mary E. Safford \$3, A. F. Sherman, \$2,	5 00
Newbury. One bbl. C.	
North Hyde Park. "A few Friends," by Rev. J. G. B.,	3 00
Middlebury. One bbl. C., by Mrs. E. H. D.	
Montpelier. Zenas Wood \$20, Jos. Poland \$5,	25 00
Morrisville. Mrs. H. Bailey	1 00
Royalton. A. W. Kenney \$10, L. S. Kenny \$2,	12 00
St. Albans. One large box C., by L. L. D. & Son,	
St. Johnsbury. H. E. J. 75c., Rev. L. O. B., 50c.	1 25
Thetford. By Mrs. A. Conant, One bbl. and box C., Cash	2 00
Townshend. Mrs. S. E. Goodhue, \$2 of which for Foreign M.	3 00
Waitsfield. N. Bates, T. Reed and Mrs. T. Reed \$5 ea., A. Russ \$2, Others \$5.25,	22 25
Wardsborough. Asa Kidder, \$5, J. E. Kidder, \$5,	10 00
West Enosburgh. Mrs. Ira Smith,	1 00
Westfield. Coll., United Cong. & Meth. Societies \$15, Sol. Aid Soc., two boxes C.	15 00
Weston. Ladies, one bbl. C., val. \$41.59, Mrs. R. S. C. \$1, Others 50c.	1 50
Westminster West. Citizens, two bbls. C., Contributions	204 36

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abington. One bbl. C.,	
Acton. Ladies, one bbl. C., Val. \$50	
Amesbury & Salisbury. Union E. Ch. and Soc. \$17, A. B. Dearborn's S. S. Class, \$3.50,	20 50
Amherst. Ladies and Gentlemen's Benev. Soc. First Parish	100 09
Ashfield. Ladies Aid Soc. of First Cong. Ch., one bbl. C., Cash	10 00
Ashland. Ladies Assn. \$10, Cong. Ch. \$5,	15 00
Athol. Ladies of Cong. Ch. and Soc., one box C., Val. \$208,	
Attleborough. Zenas B. Carpenter,	10 00
Auburnand. Mrs. S. Harding	1 00
Belchertown. O. Walker \$3, Miss Ayres \$2, Others \$1, D. B. B. 50c.	6 50

Boston. Central Cong. Ch. \$192.25, "C. B." \$5, Chas. Nichols \$30 to const. CHAS. H. NICHOLS, L. M., Mrs. D. P. Stone \$3, A Friend \$3, Cash 50c., One bbl. C. and one package books from various places.	238 75
Boxborough. Cong. Ch.	6 17
Brookfield. F. A. Soc., One bbl. C., Val. \$82	
Brookline. Dr. Hodge's Soc. \$30, Mrs. D. Hammond \$25, by C. T., Miss E. Pierce \$15, M. Withington \$1,	71 00
Brimfield. Mrs. P. C. Browning bal. to const. Mrs. JANE S. UPHAM, L. M.	10 00
Buckland. Cong. Ch., by Rev. C. L.,	10 00
Byfield. F. W. Blake,	1 00
Cambridge. Shepard Sab. Sch. five bbls. C.	
Cambridgeport. Individuals,	3 75
Chicopee. Mrs. C., 50c., F. A. Soc. one bbl. C.	50
Clappville. J. Meriam	5 00
Cohasset. Second Cong. Ch. and Soc.	10 00
Conway. Aid Soc., one bbl. C., by Mrs. E. M. P. Cummington. Wm. Packard \$10, F. A. Soc., one bbl. C., by Mrs. S. C. S.	10 00
Dennis. Cong. Ch. and Soc. \$19.36, Nathan Howes \$5.64,	25 00
East Braintree. Young Ladies Sch., by Miss F.	17 00
East Douglas. Cong. Ch., by Rev. W. T. B.	63 30
East Hampton. Payson Sab. Sch. for support of a Teacher,	50 00
Ennfield. Mrs. Edward Smith, one bbl. C.	
Fitchburgh. I. S. Burbank \$25, J. P. Whitney \$4,	29 00
Franklin. Ladies, two bbls. C.	
Great Barrington. First Cong. Ch. and Soc., \$84.88, S. S. Coll., by D. W. B. \$15,	99 88
Greenfield. L. P. and E. B. Billings,	2 00
Greenwich. One bbl. C. Cash	2 50
Greenwichville. P. E. P.	50
Holliston. One bbl. C., C. W. 30c.,	30
Hanover. Mrs. L. Wilder, one bbl. C.	
Hanson. Cong. Ch. \$21, One bbl. C.,	21 00
Haverhill. John Kendrick \$10, Mrs. M. B. Jones \$10, A. H. Clement \$3,	23 00
Hopkinton. First Cong. Ch. \$53.25, Soldiers Aid Soc. \$30 to const. REV. JOS. BOARDMAN, L. M., Mrs. A. H. Merrill, \$2,	86 25
Hubbardstown. Sarah M. Ware \$10, "A Friend" \$2, A. W. Ware \$1, W. O. W. 25c.	13 25
Huntington. C. C. C.	25
Lawrence. "A Friend," by Rev. C. E. F.	15 00
Leominster. Ladies of Cong. Ch., two bbls. C. Val. \$75,	
Littleton. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	35 37
Lowell. High St. Cong. Ch. and Soc. \$120.37, Kirk St. Ch. and Soc. \$41.10, John St. Ch. \$7.85, H. B. Stanton \$1,	170 32
Manchester. Coll. by C. T. \$9.30, Ladies in Rev. F. V. Tenney's Soc. one bbl. C., Two bbls. C.	9 30
Mansfield. Orthodox Cong. Ch.	146 93
Medfield. Miss J. Adams \$1, Ladies, three bbls. C., by Mrs. T. L. B.	1 00
Melrose. Cong. S. S.	17 00
Millbury. Jas. B. Tyler,	2 00
North Amherst. Three bbls. C., by F. A.	
Northampton. First Church S. S. \$75, Mrs. Lucy Lyman and Mrs. C. L. Williston \$50, ea., for support of a Teacher.	175 00
New Bedford. Mrs. Benj. Irish \$5, Mrs. H. Walker \$3, Miss M. F. Walker \$2,	10 00
New Marlborough. Cong. Ch. and Soc. \$42.95 and other Friends \$59, by Rev. A. H. D., Jr.	101 95
Newton. "R."	10 00
Newton Corner. Freedmen's Aid Soc. for support of a Teacher.	250 00
North Hadley. Mrs. R. Scott's S. S. Class,	5 30
North Weymouth. E. & L. A. Humphrey,	3 00
Onida Lake. Lizetta Lead	10 00
Oxford. Miss E. Gilbert \$10, Miss H. M. Sanford \$5,	15 00
Pepperell. Cong. Ch. \$44, toward support of a Teacher, and two bbls. C., val. \$40,	44 00
Petersham. Orthodox Cong. Ch.,	12 06
Reading. Bethesda Ch. \$129.40 to const. DEa. MARK M. TEMPLE, DEa. S. E. PARKER, DEa. MILO PARKER and EDGAR M. PARKER, L. M.'s; Old South Ch. \$46.01 to const. Rev. WM. BARROWS, L. M.,	175 41

Rockport. One bbl. C., Miss S. E. Giles \$1,	1 00
Salem. G. Driver \$5.25, Mrs. G. H. Smith \$1,	6 25
Saxonville. "Friends" \$16.07, One box C.,	16 07
Scotland. One half bbl. C., by Rev. H. P. I.	
Sherborn. Miss M. Bullard \$2, Mrs. J. B. 60c.	2 50
Southampton. Two bbls. and one box C., by Miss S. S. E.	
South Boston. E. St. Ch. and Soc.	21 11
South Danvers. Inf. S. S. Class,	2 50
South Dartmouth. Mrs. M. P. Staples	3 00
South Egremont. S. N. Karner,	2 00
South Hadley. Addison Gridley \$15, Ladies Benev. Soc. one box C.	15 00
South Hadley Falls. First Cong. Ch. and Soc. \$60 to const. LEA. GEO. F. CAMP. DEA. AM- BROSE SNOW and ELLIAs MATTHEWS L. M's. HENRY W. TAYLOR \$10 bal. to const. himself, L. M.	100 00
Stockbridge. Rev. J. Brewer \$1, Mrs. Walk- ley, Clothing, not val.	1 00
Sunderland. Ladies, three bbls. C., Cash \$1, E. Pease \$2	3 00
Templeton. "A Friend"	10 00
Tolland. Dea. P. F. Twining and others \$30 to const. Rev. GEO. FORD, L. M., Mrs. L. Twin- ing \$8,	38 00
Townsend. Ladies Benev. Soc. one bbl. C., val. \$57.15	
Upton. First Cong. Ch. \$22, Z. D. Johnson \$1, Others \$1.25,	24 25
Walpole. Four bbls. C.	
Ware. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch. \$20 and Infant Class \$10, Sanford Snow \$5,	35 00
Westborough. Abijah Wood \$100, Others \$46.96, Mrs. G. C. 50c.	147 46
West Boylston. Sabbath Contributions \$25.60, B. F. Keyes, E. W. Holbrook and J. B. Drury \$10 ea., A. Bosworth \$5.30, R. G. Cowee and G. W. Warren \$5 ea., A. F. Knight, J. C. Lovell, Henry Holt, Mrs. A. H. Sawyer and Mrs. L. A. Cowee \$3 ea., Mrs. B. F. Keyes C. Morse, J. Fisk, R. P. Whitney and A. Tilton \$2 ea., 11 Individuals \$1 ea., Others \$4.75 to const. HENRY HOLT, E. W. HOLBROOK and MISS SARAH C. DREYER L. M's.	111 65
West Duxbury. A. P. Holmes	3 00
Westfield. Mrs. M. M. Davis' S. S. Class,	2 00
West Gloucester. Rev. S. Cole \$5.88 and Ch. Coll. \$1.42,	10 00
West Medway. Mrs. Charlotte Slocumb for support of a Teacher, \$100; Coll. by C. T., \$65.67, Two bbls. C.,	165 67
Westminster. One bbl. C., val. \$62.25.	
West Royalston. One box C.	
Whitinsville. P. W. DUDLEY bal. to const. him- self, L. M.,	20 00
Williamsburgh. Cong. Ch. and Soc., by W. E. T., Treas.	102 27
Winchendon. One bbl. C., by R. B.	
Winchester. F. A. Soc., two bbls. C., val. \$70	
Woburn. North Ch. \$10, Miss H. Richardson \$1	11 00
Worcester. Union Ch. Sab. Sch. for support of a Teacher, \$100, Wm. Edwards \$3, P. Whipple and Others \$2, J. C. 50c., Freedmen's R. Soc. 20 bbls. and 1 one box C., by Mrs. S. A. B., Two bbls. C., by Rev. E. C.	107 50
Yarmouth. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.,	100 00
_____ "W. D. K."	200 00
_____ A Friend	2 00
_____ Three bbls. C.; from various places, by C. T.	

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport. Mrs. S. L. Little	5 50
Pawtucket (Central Falls). S. F. Wood's S. S. Class, \$4.53, and G. E. Allen's 50c.	5 03
Providence. Free Evang. Cong. Ch. \$25, Ches- ter Pratt \$10,	35 00
CONNECTICUT,	
Avon. Mrs. C. T. Bissell \$5, A. B. 50c.	5 50
Bethany. Ladies one bbl. C., val. \$96.65	
Bellechem. Mrs. Loomis \$10, Janette Thompson \$5,	15 00
Bridgeport. Second Cong. Ch. and Soc.	24 50
Collinsville. Cong. Ch. bal. to const. S. W. Col- lins, DEA. H. N. GOODWIN, R. O. HUMPHREY,	

REV. C. B. McLEAN and ALFORD CARLTON, L. M's.	99 00
Darien. Cong. Ch.	26 02
Farmington. "A Friend" \$8, Misses M., S. & I. Thompson, Books val. \$25,	8 00
Goshen. Cash, by H. M. H.,	7 75
Granby. W. L. Colton	1 00
Griswold. First Cong. Ch. \$20.25, Ladies, one bbl. C., Ladies Benev. Soc. of First C. C., one bbl. C., Cash \$1	21 25
Guilford. Cash \$125, by H. M. H., Third Cong. Ch. \$30, by L. G., JOEL CANFIELD, M. D. \$30 to const. himself L. M.	185 00
Haddam. First Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.	13 00
Hartford. Mrs. Howard \$5, Other Ladies of 4th Ch. \$5, A. Work \$3, W. J. Phillips \$2, Mrs. P. Johnson and Mrs. N. Swan for <i>Mendi M.</i> , \$1.50 ea.; Miss A. L. Sedgwick \$5, Others 10c Hon. F. G. Gillett, Clothing and Books; val. \$75, A. Lankton, Books val. \$5; Individuals, by J. C. \$7.50,	31 30
Harwinton. Cong. Ch. \$32 to const. CHAS. H. BISSELL, L. M., Jason Skinner \$30 to const.	
Mrs. ANNA M. BISSELL, L. M.	62 00
Hebron. Seth Smith \$5, O. B. Porter \$1,	6 00
Higginnum. Mrs. S. E. Gladwin and Others	2 75
Killingworth. Jos. P. Lane,	5 00
Lebanon. A. C. Birchard \$5, Miss L. Porter \$1	6 00
Lisbon. Rev. J. Edgar	1 00
Lyme (Grassy Hill). Coll. \$20, D. R. Condon \$2,	22 00
Mariboro'. Coll. by Rev. S. W. M.,	24 30
Meriden. Mrs. Rand,	2 00
Middletown. I. G. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin and Miss M. A. Baldwin \$10 ea., Miss H. R. Bald- win \$7, James G. Baldwin \$3, Isaac W. Bald- win \$10, Staddle Hill District, one bbl. C., by M. R. H.,	50 00
Millford. First Cong. Ch. M. C. Coll. \$11, Miss Helen Rogers \$5,	16 00
Mystic Bridge. Cong. Ch.	15 33
New Britain. South Cong. Ch. \$114.70, A. Bel- den \$2,	116 70
New Haven. Freedmen's Aid Soc. \$298.06 and six casks, two boxes and five bbls. C., by H. M. H., Sec., Wm. Johnson (North Ch.) \$60 to const. JOHN W. TOWN-END and JAMES H. JARMAN, L. M's. Broadway Mission Sch. \$50, Joanna Hart \$5, Willis Smith, \$5,	418 16
New London. Mrs. E. Learned, one bbl. C. and Cash,	3 00
New Milford. Ladies Aid Soc., by Mrs. F. G. B., Treas. \$19.95 and one bbl. C., val. \$51.17	19 95
North Branford. Through Mrs. Clark \$20, R. Clark \$5,	25 00
North Canaan. Cong. Ch. and Soc.,	63 21
North Haven. Rev. W. T. Reynolds, \$27.87, "A Friend of the Freedmen," \$25,	52 87
Norwich. Sol. Aid Soc., one bag C.	
Old Saybrook. Rev. S. Griswold \$5, D. M. Ayer \$1,	6 00
Orange. Cong. Ch. \$33, J. C. Atkins, \$10.25	43 25
Plantsville. Through H. D. Smith	150 00
Pomfret. Ladies' Benev. Soc., one bbl. C., val. \$33.15,	
Prospect. David M. Hotchkiss \$10, Mrs. Polly Hotchkiss \$5.25, B. B. Brown and Mrs. D. M. Hotchkiss \$2 ea., Mrs. P. Norton \$1,	20 25
Roxbury. H. Booth \$9, Mrs. Coles \$7, J. Hurd \$5, S. Miner \$4, Mrs. Warner and T. Shepard \$2 ea., T. Bronson, J. Bronson and P. Hodge \$1 ea., to const. TRUMAN SHEPARD, L. M.	32 00
Simsbury. "A few Friends"	10 00
Sprague. Cong. Ch. and Soc., to const. Rev. JOHN S. WHITMAN, L. M.	45 21
Stanwich. Chas. Brush and family	10 00
Suffield. M. C. Gay \$1.82, Mrs. P. 25c.,	2 04
Wallingford. Cong. Sab. Sch.	25 00
Washington. One bbl. C., by H. S. N., S. J. N.	25
Waterbury. S. B. Minor,	1 00
Watertown. Through Mrs. Munger, \$10, "Friends," three bbls. C., by A. N. W.	10 00
Westbrook. Estate of Edward B. Lay, by I. N. S. Ex. \$554.22, Cong. Ch., M. C. Coll. \$20.42	574 64
West Meriden. E. K. Breckenridge,	6 00
West Winsted. F. A. Soc., two bbls. C., val. \$115	

Wethersfield. Wm. Willard \$5, S. Woodhouse \$2, H. Butler \$1.50, R. Wells \$1, Others by G. S., \$10.50,	20 00	Harlem. Cong. Ch., \$5.43, Wm. Webb \$1, Mrs. Dr. C. 50c. others by Miss P. \$3,	9 93
Winchester Centre. Cong. Ch.,	35 00	Holland Patent. Thanksgiving Coll. \$40.15, D. Knowlton \$2c, Mrs. Clark \$1, Others \$36,	97 15
Woodbury. Judah Baldwin \$30, Through Mrs. Churchill, \$20 80,	50 80	Goods val. \$250, by C. A. C.,	
Wolcottville. Cong. Ch. and Soc. \$26.50, Mr. Gould, \$1,	27 50	Hopewell. Rev. S. Salsbury \$4, H. Gregory \$1, Members Wesl. Ch. one bbl. C., by Mrs. S.,	5 00
Wolcott. "A Friend"	3 00	Jefferson. Miss B. Hubbard	4 00
Unionville. First Cong. Ch. \$23, a box & bbl. C., by E. N. G.	23 00	Johnsbury. Clothing Val. \$71.95, Cash,	30 00
NEW-YORK.		Knowlesville. Dea. Wm. Knowles \$2c, Rev. R. S. Egleston \$2,	27 00
Adam's Basin. C. Fowler,	1 00	Lebanon. First Cong. Ch. to const. DEB. HE-MAN HOTCHKIN, L. M.,	40 00
Albany. First Cong. Ch. \$80, F. R. Ass'n., one box C., by Mrs. A. D.	80 00	Ledyard. "A Friend,"	6 00
Amsterdam. J. H. BRONSON to const. himself, L. M.	40 00	Lima. Mrs. Grotins Sprague,	8 00
Arcade. Gideon Arnold \$50 to const. REV. GEO. W. WAINWRIGHT, L. M., H. N. Waldo \$25, L. Parker and B. Bixby \$10 ea., B. H. Botsford and A. Steele \$5 ea., J. C. Colton and H. J. Atwater \$3 ea., P. H. Parker, T. H. Lyman, A. G. Atwater and Rev. G. W. Wainwright \$2, Others in Cong. Ch. \$10.50,	129 50	Lockport. Jas. O. King,	1 00
Ashford. By Mrs. L. Fox one bbl. C., val. \$60, Cash	1 00	Lowville. Cash,	1 00
Avon Springs. Miss M. E. L. Henry \$10, Mrs. A. M. Davis \$5,	15 00	Mexico. S. W. Eddy and Sister,	4 50
Bainbridge. James Benton	5 00	New Hartford. Rev. S. Wells,	30 00
Batavia. Mrs. E. T.	50	New Road. Union Miss. Soc.,	11 65
Beekmantown. Ladies, one box C., val. \$31		New Utrecht. Rev. R. O. C.	50
Berkshire. A. P. Belcher,	10 00	New York. William E. Dodge \$100, Rev. John Prouditt D.D., \$30 to const. REV. A. PROUDITT, L. M., Ch. of the Puritans, \$11, Ladies of Rev. S. H. Tyng's Ch., \$10, and package C., Maria T. Waterbury \$10, A. Lester & Co., 5 pieces flannel Val. \$71.70, Socks Val. \$15, Miss M. Merritt, two packages C.,	161 00
Big Hollow. L. Hayes, S. Hitchcock and N. Hitchcock \$2 ea., and 6 Individuals \$1 ea., D. B. and W. B. Hitchcock \$2	14 00	Niagara Falls. Albert H. Porter,	100 00
Brooklyn. Southern Relief Movement \$3000, by Geo. S. Stephenson, Treas., J. W. Hayes \$30 to const. himself L. M., A. F. Hazen \$20, Mrs. Childs, \$5, Miss I. C. Dunlop \$5, Ralph Graham \$2, Plymouth Ch. Sew. Circle one bale C., val. \$46,	3062 00	Nunda. Mrs. H. Ashley \$3, C. B. Wright \$1, Presb. Ch., by G. H. B. \$2.50,	6 50
Brasher Falls. O. B.	50	Ogden. N. F. Clark	5 00
Camden. Mrs. S. F. G.	50	Orangeville. Rev. W. I. Hunt and family \$5, Clothing, Val. \$14.65	5 00
Canandaigua. M. M. G.,	50	Otsdawa. H. Slade and Others,	7 00
Canaserota. Mrs. Edwin Lewis	10 00	Owasco. Saml. Stewart	3 00
Canastota. J. A. Wilson \$5.50, R. H. Child \$4, A. W. C. 50c.	10 00	Parishville. H. K. Needham \$10, Mr. Mayhew \$5, B. M. Flagg \$3, A. Parker \$2, Mr. Ashton \$1, Three little boys 10c., S. F. 25c,	21 35
Cattaraugus. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Plumb	5 00	Parma. Ezekiel Clark \$5, A. I. Arnold \$2, O. A. Royce \$1,	8 00
Centre Lisle. Mrs. P. Monfore,	1 00	Penn Yan. C. C. Sheppard and M. Hamlin \$25 ea., Oliver Stark \$10, Mrs. Prosser \$5, Mrs. Taylor \$1, Others \$10, by C. A. C., C. W. 65c.	76 65
Champlain. C. M. C.	50	Perry Centre. N. Butler and family \$5, G. B. Olin, I. L. Wygant and T. Minor \$2 ea., A. Butler and family \$1.50, Mrs. E. Sheldon \$1.25, P. M. Ward \$1.25, Others \$3,	18 00
Chestertown. Rev. R. C. Clapp and others	4 00	Peruville. Mrs. M. Van Marter \$5, Simeon Van Marter \$3, Miss M. Van Marter \$2, Others, \$3, One bbl. C., Val. \$56.83,	13 00
Clarkson. O. Babcock	10 00	Philadelphia. Rev. J. Newton	1 00
Cold Spring. H. Owen and A. R. Burt \$2 ea., A. B. Owen \$1,	5 00	Pine Bush. D. M. Schoonmaker,	1 00
Cuba. E. S. Bruce (\$30 of wh. to const. MISS MARY EMMA BRUCE, L. M.)	50 00	Pitcher. Adam Warner to const. L. A. WARNER, M. D. BOWEN and DR. HORACE HALBERT, L. M's.,	100 00
Danby. C. T. Williams \$20, J. Hawes and H. B. Wright \$3 ea., Rev. W. Mayo, E. Jennings, H. Nelson, C. B. Keeler and L. Bell \$2 ea., Others \$16.80, bal. to const. C. T. WILLIAMS and Mrs. A. WILLIAMS, L. M's	52 80	Port Huron. H. A. B.,	25
Deerfield. Welsh Cong. Ch.,	23 18	Poughkeepsie. Margaret Jane Myers,	200 00
Dryden. Mrs. Lucy B. Eastman, \$5, Ladies of M. E. Ch. two bbls. C. and Cash \$3,	8 00	Rochester. Mrs. E. R. Adams,	2 00
East Bloomfield. Mrs. C. M. and Mrs. C. H.	50	Rutland. Cong. Ch.,	44 43
East Clarkson. E. Wadhams,	5 00	Sacketts Harbor. Mrs. Anah H. Barnes	30 00
East Wilson. H. Halsey \$30, C. M. Clark \$3, Elbridge. J. K. RICHARDS \$10, bal. to const. himself, L. M., First Presb. Ch. M. C. Coll. \$9.20,	33 00	Sherwood. P. F. Talcott,	1 00
Elery Centre. Coll. by Rev. W. J. S.	19 20	Sodus. V. Rice \$5, Dr. L. M. Gaylord, Mrs. A. Gaylord, Mrs. B. Rice, \$2 ea., L. L. Coleman \$1.25, D. Hulett and A. Rice \$1 ea., Others \$10.75 also one box C,	25 00
Ferrysburgh. H. A.	2 00	Spencerport. S. Palmer	1 00
Flushing. Mrs. R. B. Parsons \$50, M. B. Parsons \$30,	80 00	Stockholm. Ladies' Benev. Soc., one bbl. C., Val. \$63.50,	
Fort Covington. A. Bliss,	5 00	Strykersville. Cong. Ch.,	15 00
Fulton. F. C. Johnson,	1 00	Syracuse. Ladies' Benev. Soc. of Plym. Ch., one box C., Val. \$234.34,	
Gainesville. Aid Soc. one box C.		Taberg. Danl. Waterman,	10 00
Gilberts Mills. I. M. Holmes,	5 00	Tompkinsville. Clara C. and Fanny E. Perrin	1 00
Gloversville. Coll. by Rev. M. E. S.,	69 55	Turin. O. Woolworth	5 00
Green Point. Chas. McCarty, P. M., \$20, John and Agnes J. Patterson \$10,	30 00	Union Falls. M. B. Duncan,	5 00
Hamilton. Second Cong. Ch. and S. S. \$16.18, O. S. Campbell \$5,	21 18	Union Valley. Mrs. A. Carver one bbl. C., val. \$18,	
Hannibal. S. W. Brewster,	100 00	Varysburgh. Clothing, Val. \$24.33, A. D. Spink, \$1,	1 00
Harford. Danl. Phillips and Mrs. L. C. Phillips \$5 ea., Mrs. M. L. Keeny \$2, Friends one bbl. C.,	12 00	Virgil. Thanksgiving Coll., by N. B.	42 45
		Volney. J. W. Butler	25 00
		Warsaw. Ladies' Benev. Soc., two bbls. C., Val. \$141.95, Cash	4 00
		Waterbury. Ladies of Second Cong. Ch. and Cong. Ch. of Watertown, one bbl. C.	

Waterville. Welsh Cong. Ch. and Soc.	31 00
West Camden. L. A. Smith	5 00
Williamstown. Mrs. R. T. Comstock	1 00
Williamsburgh. William Cooper \$100, William Morgan \$81.55, Mr. H. 50c.	132 05
Warsaw. Cong. Ch. to const. ARTEMUS BLAKE, L. M.	38 00
Windor. Milo Smith (\$3 of wh. for <i>Mentli M.</i>) \$6, L. Sanford \$5, J. Woodruff \$2, Mrs. Ford \$1,	14 00
Wyoming. William Durfee,	20 00
Yorkville. Mrs. D. Fanshaw \$1, Miss E. R. 73c., Mrs. S. 50c.	2 23

NEW JERSEY.

Boonton. "Friends" one bbl. C., Val. \$75	
Jersey City. First Cong. Ch., by W. A. Treas.	1346 82
Montclair. J. B. Beadle, \$200, J. M. Hubbard \$2,	202 00
Newark. "A Friend" \$5, Benev. Circle of First Cong. Ch. one bbl. C.	5 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bradford. A. Kingsley,	5 00
Clifford. Bethel Welch Ch.,	43 00
Carlisle. M. A. J.	25
Cooperstown. Mrs. P. W. P. Williamson,	2 00
Farmington. Alfred Cowl's \$4, and boys \$1.05,	5 05
Forest Lake. W. C. T.	50
Meadville. W. F. Clark	5 00
North East. Saml. Kingsbury	10 00
Philadelphia. J. H. H.	50
Pottstown. Geo. Wampler \$5.50, H. P. 50c.	6 00
Sharpsburgh. Jas. Turner	10 00
Tally Cavey. Mrs. A. D. Gilleland,	1 00
Washington. Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne,	92 32
West Alexander. Jos. McCleery and R. Sutherland \$5 ea.,	10 00
Wernersville.	2 00

DELAWARE.

Felton. Rev. J. Boynton	1 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington. "A Friend" \$20, J. B. J. 25c.	20 25
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MARYLAND.

Baltimore. Mrs. C. S. Potter	1 20
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KENTUCKY

Germantown. John D. Gregg,	12 00
Louisville. S. S. Needham,	5 00

OHIO.

Alexandria. Rev. H. C. Atwater \$1 50, Mrs. G. 50c.,	2 00
Athens. Mrs. J. M. Blackstone,	10 00
Bellbrook. Danl. Holmes \$50.25, bal. to const. EMILY HOLMES, JOHN HOLMES, JR. and ROBERT HOLMES, L. M's., Andrew Holmes \$30 to const. MAGGIE J. HOLMES, L. M., John Holmes, Jr., \$1,	81 25
Brimfield. Saml. Hastings	2 00
Bridge Creek. Harvey Gilbert for support of a Teacher and to const. REV. HENRY MATSON, L. M.,	50 00
Brecksville. Mrs. Fanny C. Clark, one package C., val. \$39.75,	
Bucyrus. Rev. John Pettit \$9, Mrs. C. Brooks \$1,	10 00
Cadiz. Rudolph Hines,	5 00
Cardington. W. C. Nichols and Mrs. A. H. Shunk \$5 ea.	10 00
Cedron. Saml. Wise, Jos. Wells and H. Wise \$5 ea., 9 Individuals \$1 ea., Others \$1.55,	25 55
Cincinnati. Stearns & Foster \$30, to const. Mrs. AMELIA STEARNS L. M., A. S. Merrell and Milton Glenn \$5 ea.,	40 00
Clardon. Citizens, (bal.)	7 75
Cleveland. Coll., by Rev. W. H. B., \$50, BREWSTER PELTON \$30 to const. himself, L. M., Mr. Hawkins \$1.17, J. J. Low \$20 bal. to const. Miss JULIA F. BROWN, L. M., F. E. Churchill \$10.60, H. Cardozo \$5,	116 77
Cuyahoga Falls. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	8 00
Dayton. R. Weed	2 00
Deersville. R. Pittis and Son, one box C., G. P.,	50

Eagleville. Coll.,	12 48
East Cleveland. H. Ford \$75, bal. to const. MARY A. FORD, NELLIE L. FORD, NATHAN L. POST, PETER CAIRNS and LINUS CODY, L. M's.; H. F. Giddings and H. Wilcox \$10 ea., Rev. H. Gear \$5, Rev. H. A. Babcock \$4, L. D. Badger, S. W. Bailey, Geo. Wakeman and D. Smilie \$3 ea., O. R. Ward, L. Bently, H. W. Loomis, S. Ward and A. Haynes \$2 ea., 8 Individuals \$1 ea., Others \$2, Women's Loyal L. and F. R. Assn. \$5.12, Melissa Coe \$5,	146 12
Elyria. Mrs. B. Nevins,	3 00
Felicity. Dr. M. Gibson \$5, J. Hoover, Wm. M. Munchey and J. P. Moyers \$2 ea., 7 Individuals \$1 ea., Others \$4.15,	22 15
Georgetown. Mrs. E. Dunham, L. Dugan and J. Cumberland \$3 ea., Wm. Matthews and I. N. Parker \$2 ea., 10 Individuals \$1 ea., Others \$2.05,	25 05
Gustavus. Cong. Ch.,	50 40
Hampden. B. Sears,	1 00
Higginsport. Capt. Chas. Harrison \$5, P. Ellis, F. King and J. Le Fage, \$1 ea., W. M. 25c.,	8 25
Ironton. Dr. W. F. Wilson,	10 00
Jefferson. Coll. \$11.38, O. L. Clisbee and H. N. Bancroft \$5 ea.,	21 38
Kelloggsville. E. S. Warner to const. CHAUNCEY CHAPMAN and REV. GEO. W. PHINNEY, L. M's.	60 00
Kinsman. John Christie \$7, Thos. Kinsman \$5, B. Allen, W. Bidwell and H. D. Perkins \$2 ea., R. Bidwell \$1.50, 14 Individuals \$1 ea., Others \$2.52	36 05
Kirtland. Mrs. Lucy M. Morley to const. T. M. MORLEY, L. M.,	30 00
Madison. Central Cong. S. S. to const. H. A. ROE, L. M.	30 00
Mecca. D. B. and M. P.	1 00
Mesopotamia. Mrs. S. O. Lyman	15 00
Milan. Coll. by Rev. E. M. C.,	16 46
Milnersville. J. J.,	25
Mount Vernon. W. Baldwin	25 00
New London. R. H. W.,	50
Oberlin. Uri THOMPSON \$5, bal. to const. himself, L. M., Mrs. J. S. Reed \$3,	8 00
Orangeville. Mrs. M. Humphrey	1 00
Pittsfield. M. D. Young	10 00
Sandusky. Colored Mission S. S.	3 50
Selma. David Anderson,	5 00
Senecaville. Dr. N. Hill and T. Richey \$1 ea., Mrs. M. U'50c., Rev. E. T., 25c.,	2 75
Smithfield. R. M. Cope	2 00
South Kirtland. Mrs. U. T. Hotchkiss	2 00
Springfield. Perry Stewart \$2, C. Stewart, O. N. Stewart and W. C. Stewart \$1 ea., T. E. S., 50c.	5 50
Spring Valley. G. B.	25
Tallmadge. Benev. Ass'n. to const. MISS MARY SEGUR and Mrs. CHARLOTTE FENN, L. M's.,	62 87
Wayne. L. E. Parker, \$3, D. Smilie \$2,	5 00
Wellington. Cong. Ch.	4 00
White Cottage. M. Thompson	1 00
Winameg. A. R. Shute,	5 00
Xenia. Mrs. T. O. Pease	1 00

INDIANA.

Boonville. Moses Chase	10 00
Cynthiana. J. McC. and others,	75
Madison. Mrs. R. B. H.	50
Marshall & South & West Vigo. Cong. Ch.,	5 00
Merom. Rev. Thomas Holmes	5 00
Orland. M. E. Otts \$1 07, W. P. 25c.,	1 32

ILLINOIS.

Arispe. H. N. Morris	10 00
Ashley. Rev. J. M. West	5 00
Aurora. First Cong. Ch.,	101 00
Blue Island. Rev. L. Foster and Wife,	100 00
Byron. S. Follett	5 00
Claremont. Rev. G. H. S. 50c., M. C. F. 2c.,	75
Como. Cong. Ch.,	8 00
Concord. Cong. Ch. \$43.25 and Sab. Sch. \$11 40,	54 65
Deer Park. J. Wiswall	1 00
De Kalb. Soldiers Aid Soc.,	24 75
Farm Ridge. Rev. J. P. Hiester	2 00
Hamlet. L. Cooper	1 00

Hamilton. C. L. Felt	5 00
Havanna. Rev. E. C. Fiske,	2 00
Knoxville. H. B.	50
Lamoille. Cong. Ch. \$5, Mrs. E. S. Knight	\$1.20 6 20
Leland. Christopher Anderson,	15 00
Lyndon. Estate of Dea. A. R. Hamilton, by	
Rev. W. D. W. \$25, vs. L. A. T. 25c.	25 25
Malden. Mrs. C. S. Porter,	5 00
Mendon. Cong. Ch. Thanksgiving Coll. (in part)	12 50
Newark. Horace Day,	6 00
Payson. Mrs. M. D. Hunter	1 00
Peru. Cong. Ch.	46 86
Polo. A Friend to const. Rev. A. Hyde, L. M.	30 00
Princeton. Cong. S. S. to const. Gilman F. Smith	
Sec.	30 84

Quincy. Mrs. Jeremiah Rose, \$100, First Cong.	
Ch. (\$30 of wh. from Miss Louisa M. Robbins	
to const. herself, L. M.) \$100, L. Kingman	
\$10,	210 00

Rockford. R. Emerson Jr., \$150 to const. Mrs.	
MARY MANNY, Mrs. A. E. Emerson, Mrs. WAIT	
TALCOTT, Mrs. WM. A. TALCOTT and Mrs. SYL-	
VESTER TALCOTT, L. M's. Second Cong. Ch.,	
\$95.64	245 64

Shirland. Mrs. J. G. Lyon	1 00
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Sparta. J. B. Anderson \$10 bal. to const. MA-	
TILDA N. ANDERSON, L. M., James Crawford	
\$10, E. Crawford \$3, D. McIntyre and A.	
Chapels \$1 ea.	25 00

Tamaroa. Rev. H. P.,	25
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Waverly. Cong. Ch. to const. Rev. H. M. Tur-	
PER, L. M.	62 85

Wheaton. Dorcas. Soc., by Mrs. L. H. P.,	50
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MICHIGAN.

Adrian. A. J. Hood	10 00
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Albion. Benj. Van Ostrand \$5, A. W. Gustin	
\$5,	10 00

Bellevue. T. C. Clark,	5 00
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Cannon. Cong. Ch., by Rev. N. K. E.,	7 00
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Columbus. Cong. Ch.,	17 00
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Dryden. M. F. J.,	25
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Eaton Rapids. Cong. Ch.,	21 11
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Fredonia. Cong. Ch.,	7 00
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Gaines. Cong. Ch.	5 10
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Goodrich, Kipp's Corners. Cong. Ch.,	3 00
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Grand Haven. Cong. Ch.,	10 60
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Grand Rapids. Mrs. E. T. M.	50
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Hillsdale. H. J. King	10 00
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Homestead. Cong. Ch.,	5 62
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Lima. Cong. Ch.,	10 00
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Lodi. Cong. Ch. \$17, Frank Herbet \$1,	18 00
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London. Mrs. T. P. Howe and others	2 00
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Otsego. Cong. Ch.,	10 00
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Summit. Cong. Ch. \$10.60, Union Thanksgiving	
Coll. \$10, Rev. R. I. Williams \$10, New Hud-	
son Cong. Ch. \$5.9c,	36 50

Sylvania. Cong. Ch.,	10 25
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Troy. Mrs. Eunice Morse, by Rev. E. H. F.,	30 00
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Union City. First Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch. to const,	
JAMES S. ANTISDALE, L. M.,	54 07

Utica. Union Thanksgiving Coll.,	14 30
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Vernon. Cong. Ch.,	10 00
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Wheatland. Cong. Ch.,	25 50
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Miss Mary Joy,	1 00
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WISCONSIN.

Bay City. K. W. L.	50
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Beloit. First Cong. Ch. \$34, Miss. Soc. of Beloit	
College, \$5	39 00

Bristol & Paris. Cong. Ch. and Soc. to const.	
DEA. CHAS. M. FOWLER, L. M.,	30 00

Caledonia. John Jones No 4 \$2, M. Morris and	
D. Jones \$1 ea., Others \$4	7 00

Elkhorn. Mrs. E. E. Eldred,	5 00
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Glenbeulah. "Friends"	1 70
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Mazo Manie. J. L. Laughlin,	10 00
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Millin. J. J. Davis and others,	2 00
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Milwaukee. Spring St. Cong. Ch. \$187.30 and	
Sab. Sch. \$75, D. McDougall \$5,	267 30

Palmyra. Thanksgiving Coll., Cong. and Meth.	
Soc.,	5 00

Plymouth. Cong. Ch.,	12 30
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Raymond. Guidon Judson to const. Rev. Mr.	
HARLING, Rev. Mr. Smith and Mr. GEORGE	
WEST, L. M's.	90 00

Sheboygan. Cong. Ch. S. S.,	12 00
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Stoughton. Cong. Ch.,	3 00
Westfield. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	7 31

IOWA.

Bowens Prairie. Cong. Ch.	7 55
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Burlington. Cong. Ch. (Rev. W. Salter's)	249 53
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Buckingham. Cash by Rev. B. R.,	13 00
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Clay. Cong. Ch.	50 00
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Crawfordsville. Cong. Ch.,	4 00
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Des. Moines. Cong. Ch., \$116, Coll. Union	
Meeting \$12.50,	128 40

Eddyville. Cong. Ch.	61 00
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Hartland. Cong. Ch.,	9 15
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Le Claire. Cong. Ch.,	2 00
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Lyons. Cong. Ch. \$35, Coll. Union Meeting	
\$22.30,	57 30

Marion. Cong. Ch. \$44 57, Coll. Union Meeting	
\$8.11,	52 68

Muscatine. Thanksgiving Coll., Cong. Ch. and	
Baptists \$30.35, Holland Bapt. Ch. \$1.65, W.	
F. Johnson, \$1,	33 00

Newton. Cong. Ch.	73 52
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Orford. Cong. Ch.	5 00
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Ottumwa. Cong. Ch.	26 50
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Sabula. Cong. Ch.	5 50
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Salem. I. T. G.	25
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Washington. Coll. Union Meeting.	12 50
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Wayne. Cong. Ch.	12 00
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MINNESOTA.

Austin. L. Hunt,	5 00
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Belle Prairie. Coll., by Rev. F. A.	11 00
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Clear Water. Cong. Soc., by Rev. F. A.	50 00
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Excelsior & Chanhassan. Cong. Ch's	28 23
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Minneapolis. Plym. Cong. Ch., by S. W. L.	52 65
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Quincy. Cong. Ch.	5 00
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Individuals by Rev. F. A.	7 75
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KANSAS.

Burlingame. A. Leonard	2 00
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Olathe. Rev. McM.	25
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Ridgeway. Miss L. Kirkpatrick	5 00
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OREGON.

Albany. First Cong. Ch.,	6 00
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Astoria. Rev. D. B. Gray,	2 00
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Oregon City. First Cong. Ch. S. S. \$11.70,	
Others \$10.30,	22 00

CALIFORNIA.

Cache Creek. Mrs. E. Holton	2 00
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Sacramento. Thanksgiving Coll. Union Meet-	
ing, by J. S. McD. \$161 24, E. B. Crocker	
\$10,	171 24

San Francisco. Coll., Oakland \$25, Coll., Santa	
Cruz \$16.50, Thanksgiving Coll. Hayward \$3.10	
Premium on gold \$17.73, by J. W. Stow, Mrs.	
A. A. Bancroft \$31 to const. Mrs. WILDER, L.	
M., by Mrs. A. M. B.	92 33

_____ J. Parker	15 00
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_____ S. A. Mitchell	5 00
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CANADA WEST.

Lora. Major Chas. Stuart by Hon. G. S.,	50 00
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ENGLAND.

Birmingham & Midland. Freedmen's Aid Asso-	
ciation, five bales blankets.	

Leeds. Freedmen's Assn. £50, Wilson Armis-	
tead, Treas., by Thomas Harvey, Ladies'	
Freedmen's Aid Association, two cases Cloth-	
ing	334 17

Liverpool. Freedmen's Aid Soc. eighteen bales	
blankets.	

London. Friends' Association, five bales blan-	
kets.	

Manchester. Freedmen's Aid Soc., Josiah Mer-	
rick, Treas., through Joseph Simpson £125,	853 80

Miss Edwards, £1,	7 35
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SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh. Freedmen's Committee, Wm. Miller	
Treas. £300, by Rev. Dr. Holbrook	2005 00

Total,	\$22,316.57
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W. E. WHITING,

Asst. Treas.